# The Outlook

MAY 2, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

## AMERICA'S FIRST BLOW AT THE SUBMARINE

Apparently the first blow has been struck in the war between the United States and Germany. London cable despatches of April 25 quote Captain Rice, of the American Line's steamship Mongolia, as reporting that his gunners had fired at, hit, and probably destroyed a German submarine which attacked the Mongolia in British waters on April 19. The submarine's periscope, Captain Rice says, was shattered, the shell did not ricochet after it hit the periscope (an indication that it entered the vessel), and oil was seen on the water after the submarine sank.

Nothing could be fitter than that the first war deed of America should be to destroy an instrument of German piratical warfare.

## THE NEW BRITISH DRIVE

The method of the attack on the new German lines by the Allies on the western front has been that of alternate blows at the northern and southern ends of the sector, first by the British, then by the French, and now again by the British. The gains made by the French under General Nivelle in sustained attacks for a week were summarized as including the taking of twenty thousand German prisoners, the occupation of twenty large villages, the retaking of fifty square miles of French territory, the capture of one hundred guns, and a loss on the part of the Germans of at least one hundred thousand. These figures were for the exact week ending April 23, and would be somewhat increased by later actions.

The new British attack was still in progress on April 25. It has been described officially both from British and German sources as the most terrible fighting of the year, and perhaps of the war. Each side, as we write, claims to have the better of the fighting, but the German claim is rather one of having successfully prevented a break through their lines than of repulse inflicted on their opponents—in other words, the British are still maintaining the offensive, and the Germans are making counter-attacks. A notable and distinct gain on the part of the British, reported on April 25, was the capture of the St. Quentin Canal, which gives them an advantageous position in that locality. At that time it was also reported that two days' fighting had yielded two thousand prisoners to the British. Their attack in the Arras region was then threatening seriously the integrity of the so-called Wotan line, which may be described as parallel to and advanced from a portion of the main German defensive line. The Wotan line stretches from Queant to Drocourt, two small villages fifteen miles from Arras, one to the northeast, the other to the southeast. The capture of the town of Monchy-le-Preux, five miles east of Arras, and the repulse of German attempts at recapture formed the crowning exploit of the week and involved the most deadly combats.

It is known positively that the Germans have brought up many new divisions to meet the fierce British attack, and these divisions are of the best German fighting quality, apparently taken from somewhat distant points of the line. They are undoubtedly fighting with desperate valor. The German claim of British defeat rests partly on the assertion that the latter have not made the progress expected, and partly on the fact that up to the date named above none of the important places which have been the British objectives have been taken, such as Lens, St. Quentin, La Fère, Cambrai, or Laon.

What effect will this great offensive of the Allies have on the expected new German offensives of the year? This is a difficult question to answer, but one indication is seen in the despatches from Rome, which assert with great positiveness that enormous preparations had been made for an Austro-German offensive on the Italian front, including the building of new roads in the Trentino for artillery, but that now the accumulation of munitions on that front has ceased, and it is believed that the contemplated offensive against Italy has been abandoned. On the other hand, despatches from Russia through London, under date of April 23, report that a dangerous German offensive aimed ultimately at Petrograd is under way. According to this report, a large German squadron of war-ships in the Baltic is convoying many transports laden with troops. The belief is that these forces are to be landed beyond Riga and that a joint naval and land attack is to be made in the Riga district. This would seem to assume that the Russian Baltic fleet will first be defeated; and it remains to be seen whether the attack can be countered by a Russian offensive on the Rumanian front or elsewhere.

## WAR ON THE WOUNDED

No incident of German atrocity surpasses in inhumanity and lawlessness the recent destruction of the hospital ship Lanfranc. This is not the first murderous attack on a hospital ship perpetrated by the Germans, and it is even reported from London that it has been found safer to remove all the ordinary markings of a hospital ship than to appeal to German mercy and German honor by leaving them in place; that is to say, the Germans are more likely to attack a hospital ship than any other, because they expect no resistance. The weak and baseless defense of the Germans for their conduct in this respect is their assertion that in some cases Great Britain has used hospital ships for war purposes. This has been repeatedly denied by the British Admiralty officially, and the denial was made again after the destruction of the Lanfranc.

The Lanfranc had on board, not only many British wounded, but a number of German prisoners. The list of the missing, presumably all dead, included thirteen wounded British soldiers and officers and fifteen wounded German soldiers and officers. The heroic conduct of the British soldiers has received official recognition. They stood at attention when the ship was sinking beneath them, while it is alleged in the press reports that the Prussian Guardsmen made a rush for the lifeboats. The British Admiralty thus comments on this incident:

> The illegal and inhuman submarine warfare which Germany has waged upon merchant shipping has for some time been openly adopted against hospital ships flying the Red Cross flag and otherwise acting in complete conformity with the requirements of the Hague Convention. This culmination of savagery has brought the world face to face with a situation that is without parallel in civilized warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law nor in the most brutal creed of necessity.

Equally despicable have been the recent attacks of German submarines on relief ships. The latest instance was the destruction of two Norwegian ships employed in the Belgian relief work, the Kongsli and the Ringhorn. Their destruction was deliberate, and in one case the captain of the ship held a German safe-conduct. By great good fortune only one life was lost. Nineteen Americans were in the crew of one of the ships.

## ALLIES IN COUNCIL

With the arrival in Washington, after voyages marked by no untoward incident, of the distinguished representatives of Great Britain and France, and following visits of courtesy and welcome, began a series of interchanges of information and help-



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ful discussion which will in importance and value probably constitute the most memorable international conference ever held in America. Mr. Balfour, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, M. Viviani, former Premier of France, General Joffre, head of the French military advisory council, are only the central and most famous figures of a large group of experts in war and government. No set programme has been fixed. For the present, at least, the interchange of knowledge and opinions will be free and informal. What the foreign Commissioners have said publicly lays stress on their desire to help America to avoid pitfalls and errors which their countries have experienced; to show us how to work wisely and effectively for the common end; and to express their appreciation of American support and world patriotism, or, as Mr. Balfour phrased it, "a common effort for a great ideal."

In an exceedingly interesting talk with newspaper men on April 25 Mr. Balfour said: "I am told that some doubting critics believe that the object of this mission is to inveigle the United States out of its traditional policy and to entangle it in formal alliances, either secret or public, with European Powers. I can't imagine any rumor of less foundation or policy more utterly unnecessary or futile. Our confidence in the assistance we are going to get is not based upon such shallow considerations as those which arise out of formal treaties. No treaty could increase our undoubted confidence in the people of the United States, who, having come into the war, are going to see it through. If anything is certain in this war, that is certain."

The French Commissioners on April 24 reached Hampton Roads by a French passenger ship convoyed by a war-vessel, and were welcomed in Washington the next day. They are reported to have almost unlimited powers to negotiate on military, naval, and financial matters. It is believed that they favor the sending of an American expeditionary military force to France, and that largely because of the moral effect from the presence of the American flag with such a force on the French front. M. Viviani, the official head of the Commission, made public the following greeting to the American people:

> Every American will understand that, in deference to the illustrious President of the United States, whom I am going to see very soon, I reserve the first word for him. I will have occasion to see you again and tell the American Nation through you in a more complete manner the emotions with which the representatives of France greet in the name of their country the first democracy of the world, with which France shares the same ideals.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA

A moving evidence of England's deep and fraternal feeling toward its new ally for the cause of democracy and liberty was the impressive service in St. Paul's, London, on April 20. The Cathedral was thronged; the King, the royal family, and the nobility, the highest officials and dignitaries, and officers and soldiers from the war front, took part. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere in evidence, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King" followed the benediction by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was "America's Day," and for the first time in history the American flag— in fact, any but an English flag—was flown from the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament. The American flag was also displayed on all Government buildings in London. The sermon was by Bishop Brent, of the Philippines. In its course he said:

> This act of America has enabled her to find her soul. America, which stands for democracy, the cause of the plain people, must fight, must champion this cause at all costs. The plain people most desire peace. That is what America, with the Allies, is fighting for. She thinks so much of peace that she is ready to pay the cost of war. Our war to-day is that we may destroy war. One thing to do with war is to hunt it to its death, and, please God, in this war we shall achieve our purpose.

## RUSSIA AND A SEPARATE PEACE

"The drawback of a liberal government is that it cannot use the iron hand to suppress extremists," says a prominent Russian official now in this country, with conscious humor. He was commenting on newspaper reports of the propaganda for peace supported by a few of the extreme radicals in Russia. Apparently this propaganda is alarming many Americans more than it is alarming the leaders of the present Russian Government.

Americans who profess to believe that there is a great danger of Russia's making a separate peace are handicapped by lack of perspective. Undoubtedly there is some such danger, but the extent of it seems less than it was a year ago, less than it was six months ago. Six months or a year ago, however, this menace was almost entirely hidden from the outside world by the censorship of the autocratic Government, whose many pro-German members were the cause of the menace. To-day, with a relaxed censorship and with freedom of speech maintained by a liberal Government, the wildest agitator can make his wails heard across the Atlantic.

Much of the apprehension of a separate peace by Russia has been caused by the copious reports of the attempts of the German Socialists to influence the Russian radicals toward such an end. Of such radicals the group most frequently mentioned lately is included in the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. It will not do to underestimate the importance of this group. In a leading editorial recently the New York "Times" referred to this organization as "a small group, less than a thousand in number." The "Times" is mistaken. While the Council of Workmen and Soldiers was of small importance before the revolution, of which it is largely an outgrowth, and while the exact size of its growing membership cannot be determined, Americans may be assured that it is a not inconsiderable political entity which cannot be dismissed with contempt.

The fact is, though, that while the Council of Workmen and Soldiers has considerable strength, it has by no means yet been determined that this strength will be exerted for the attainment of a separate peace. In fact, evidence is constantly piling up which indicates that the people's intention to continue the war is increasing.

The Russian Socialists have cabled to Meyer London, a Socialist Congressman from New York, denying that they seek a separate peace. Kerenski, the leader of the Labor party, who is Minister of Justice in the Russian Provisional Government, has announced that he is for the war so long as it is a war of defense and not a war for the acquisition of new territory. In fact, the Russian radicals as a whole are emphatic in reiterating that they will support no schemes for foreign conquest. The fact that Russia is now democratic gives an added reason for substituting Russian control over the Dardanelles in place of the control of autocratic and Prussianized Turkey. This would not be in the nature of foreign conquest, but in the interest of real democracy in Europe. In the fight of the Russian people for democracy the American people, who are fighting only because they believe that "the world must be made safe for democracy," are entirely in sympathy with them. Some day the world will probably know how much America's entrance into the war on this issue has done for democracy in Russia.

To sum up, we believe that while the danger of a separate peace exists in Russia, that danger is constantly decreasing. Americans who pessimistically predict it are those who hear the excited shouts of a few unbalanced extremists, but who overlook the solidification and nationalization which is remaking Russia. We call the attention of such to the following declaration of M. Kerenski:

"Such nationalities as the Lithuanians, Poles, Little Russians, and Finns, who never evinced any real zeal for the cause under the autocratic régime and would almost have welcomed the enemy with open arms, are by a common understanding now prepared and willing to defend the country with all their power."

By all means let us do what we can to help Russia out of the woods. If we do not send an army to Russia, or even a regiment of engineers to parade through Russia's cities as a symbol of American good will, as The Outlook suggested last week, let us hasten the departure of the commission of American advisers whose visit would mean to Russia even more than the visit of the French and British Commissions means to us.

Professor Shatzky's article on "The New Russia," which our readers will find on another page, is an authoritative statement which we believe will confirm American confidence in the stability and strength of the new Russian Government.

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## THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS

Last week the Japanese elections to the House of Representatives, the lower house of the Japanese Parliament, took place, and resulted in victory for the present Premier, Field Marshal Count Terauchi.

The House of Representatives consists of 381 members, and its new composition is estimated at about three-fifths to two-fifths favoring the present Premier. The pro-Government party is split up into a number of subsidiary parties, as is the Opposition.

The result is a surprise. It was supposed that those who rebelled against bureaucracy and autocracy and favor more constitutionalism might defeat the Premier. But they reckoned without their host. Instead of a traditional aggressive Japanese policy against China and a jingo policy against the United States, the Prime Minister announced at the beginning of his term of office that he would cultivate Chinese friendship by refraining from interfering with Chinese internal affairs, and that in seeking to establish friendly relations with this country he would defer a settlement of existing problems until a more opportune time. In this policy he was sustained by the *genro*, or Elder Statesmen, and by the Emperor.

Because of the success of his policy, many Japanese who feel that their governmental machinery should be more modernized have themselves deferred such a settlement until a more opportune time, and by their votes have shown that for the present they wish Japan to be guided by the soldier-statesman whose administration of Korea is one of the great Japanese accomplishments of our time.

Japan's immediate foreign policy has two main objects. One is the cultivation of trade relations with China and India. The other is the continuance of present prosperity due to the enormous amounts of munitions, foodstuffs, and clothing which Japan is supplying to her allies, mostly Russia.

## CONGRESS: WAR AND FINANCE

Last week three subjects chiefly occupied the minds of members of Congress—finance, military service, and food.

The Seven Billion Dollar War Loan Bill, virtually as it passed the Senate, was agreed to by the House conferees, passed by Congress, and on April 24 received the President's signature. The bill authorized the issue of $5,000,000,000 in bonds and $2,000,000,000 in Treasury certificates. A loan of $3,000,000,000 to the Entente Allies is to be taken from the bond issue, and the first loan to the Allied nations will go to Great Britain. In reaching this decision our officials have been influenced by the knowledge that Great Britain, as banker for the Allies, has met the heaviest financial strain imposed upon any of the Entente Governments. In making the loan the United States Government will accept British bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest as security. These bonds will be deposited in the United States Treasury, and the interest payments upon them (at a rate considerably lower than that which Great Britain has had to pay for recent borrowings) will balance the payments made by the United States to the holders of the American bonds. In making loans to other Allied nations a similar course will be followed.

The enthusiasm over the bond issue continues. Not only banks but department stores and chain stores have offered to solicit and accept subscriptions, and in some cases to make subscriptions easier for their customers by buying bonds outright and receiving installment payments for them. Civic organizations, fraternities, and patriotic societies have also urged the Treasury Department to permit them to conduct active selling campaigns. But, in any event, there will, it would seem, be enough places in the United States where bonds may be purchased. These places include banks, post-offices, internal revenue offices, and custom-houses.

The expense of issuing the bonds will amount to several million dollars. First there must be the cost of the distinctive paper upon which the bonds will be engraved, and then there is the mechanical and clerical expense incidental to their issue. As the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing is already working night and day to meet the Government's present heavy demands, a force of about a thousand persons must be added. The incidental clerical labor will call for the addition of at least two hundred clerks.

## CONGRESS: WAR AND MILITARY SERVICE

As our first financial enactment since our entrance into the war has been characterized by promptness and dignity, so our second expected enactment—that of military training and service—should be equally effective and stimulating. By far the largest amount of time during the past week spent by either branch of Congress was given to the bill which, as presented in the House of Representatives, provides in amended form for an army to be raised by volunteers, or, if that fails, by selective draft. The Senate bill is for an unmodified selective draft, but has as an amendment a provision that the President may raise no more than three divisions of volunteer units, and that no unit smaller than a division shall be accepted for Federal service. This amendment, presented by Senator Harding, of Ohio (who was Chairman of last year's Republican Convention that rejected Mr. Roosevelt as a Presidential candidate), would practically limit the entire proposal to Colonel Roosevelt, as he is believed to be about the only man not in the army who could raise a force as large as a division.

While the debate in both houses has been interesting, it has been specially so in the House of Representatives in four particulars:

First, as Chairman Dent, of the Committee on Military Affairs, is opposed to the selective draft plan, the leadership has fallen upon Representative Kahn, ranking Republican in the Committee, who has appeared in the unique position of leader of the conscription forces and spokesman for the President.

The second interesting feature of the House debate was the discomfiture of Chairman Dent by Representative Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, who asked:

> "Does the gentleman think that food production is just as necessary to win this war as fighting men?"
>
> "I certainly do," Mr. Dent replied.
>
> "Then I want to ask him whether, under the terms of this bill, be the enlistment voluntary or by conscription, the President will be authorized to exempt those engaged in agriculture if he sees fit?"
>
> "He will."
>
> "Or those in any other industry whom he thinks should be exempt?"
>
> "Whether the volunteer plan or the draft plan, the President has the right absolutely to refuse to accept into the service or the right to discharge from the service any person needed in any industrial pursuit," Mr. Dent said.
>
> "Now, if the gentleman exempts from volunteering all those engaged in agriculture and all those engaged in other industries that he thinks necessary for the welfare of the country at this time, how many months does the gentleman think it would take to get 500,000 volunteers from the non-exempt classes?"
>
> Mr. Dent did not reply.

Another interesting feature was the declaration by Representative Eagle, of Texas, that he had been able to trace the agitation against conscription to the same pro-German forces that interfered in Congress in favor of the McLemore Resolution and against the Armed Ship Bill and the War Resolution.

But perhaps the most notable feature of the debate was the appearance of Representative George R. Lunn, formerly the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, as an advocate of conscription. Among Mr. Lunn's utterances were the following:

> I cannot bring myself to the position of believing that defense of the Nation is a question of will. I say it is a question of obligation upon every citizen. I do not want to raise slackers up to take the place of the flower that is to be sacrificed, if it is to be sacrificed. I would take every slacker and put him in the ranks, whether he wanted to go or not, exactly as you take every man and make him pay his debts if he is able, whether he wants to or not. . . .
>
> If I were a pro-German, if I were a hater of America and I wanted to put America before the world in a weakened condition, I would stand for the voluntary system . . . because I believe that it would weaken our defense and make us the laughing-stock not only of our present but of our potential enemies.

## CONGRESS: WAR AND FOOD

Two food bills are being considered—those of Representative Ayres, of Kansas, prohibiting the dealing in futures on

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foodstuffs, and of Representative Sumners, of Texas, providing for the establishment of a farm produce exchange, with branches in order to afford a medium through which the sale of farm products may be effected, and also providing that contracts for the sale of the products shall be upon the basis of grade, with the option to deliver other grades in fulfillment of contract. Unfortunately, facts for guidance in legislation concerning such problems as futures in foodstuffs and farm produce exchanges have not yet been reported from the inquiry authorized early in the year to be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission, to ascertain the amount of food stocks and to determine if the Anti-Trust Laws have been violated in food production and distribution.

As it is perfectly evident, however, that there is a sorry shortage in both wheat and potatoes, and that our farmers have to pay more for farm implements, fertilizer, seed, and labor than ever before, the Secretary of Agriculture has asked Congress for power for his Department to take direct supervision of food production and distribution, requesting a $25,000,000 appropriation for putting this plan into operation, and has also asked authority for the Agricultural Commission of the Council of National Defense, in an emergency, to buy and sell foodstuffs and to fix maximum or minimum prices.

This last-named request has called forth comment by those who believe that thereby injustice to producers and venders may be brought about in stopping production and in checking the marketing of commodities. Moreover, they feel that the seizure of the machinery of food production, preparation, and distribution, and its administration by the Government, would check new capital and new effort; in other words, that we might have direct or indirect confiscation. It should be added, however, that apparently more people believe the contrary.

Presumably as a measure of timely National defense rather than as a contribution to temperance reform, Senator Cummins has introduced a bill prohibiting the use of grain for the brewing and distillation of alcoholic liquors. The Senate seems to be about evenly divided on the advisability of passing such a measure.

The question of food production and conservation at this time is discussed editorially elsewhere in this issue.

## THE NEW YORK STATE POLICE

After a very close contest, which was finally determined by the pressure of public opinion conveyed in letters and telegrams from the people of the State, the Legislature of New York passed, and the Governor signed, last month the measure establishing a State police force.

New York thus follows Pennsylvania in creating a police force for the whole State. We have stated more than once the reasons why such a force is in the interest not only of law and order but of democracy. In particular, it enables the State to enforce its own authority. Commonly State laws are left to be enforced by officers of the county or city or town. This custom results in a real inequality of law. Local considerations, neighborhood relationships, personal favoritism, tend to relax the law in one case and let it act vigorously in another. This is a violation of the principle of equal rights. With a State police the law of the State ceases to be a respecter of persons.

Governor Whitman is taking pains to secure as superintendent of the new State police a man who is not only competent but above political consideration. The selection that he makes for the office of superintendent is important not only for New York, but for the country; for other States are watching New York, and if this new measure proves successful, as it will prove if the proper appointments are made, the example set by Pennsylvania and New York will undoubtedly be followed throughout the Union.

## THE SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS

The formation of a new society of artists is perhaps to be taken as an indication of the stirring of new life in the art world. The old societies become, in the opinion of the younger workers, nests of conservatism and of favoritism, and they must perforce seek new avenues of reaching the public. So always there is a "secession" element among artists that seeks to escape from the trammels of conventionalism which are believed to be inherent in the older societies and their exhibitions. The latest instance of this movement in art is seen in the founding of the Society of Independent Artists. Organized only a few months ago, it has already enrolled more than twelve hundred members and has been holding an exhibition of their works in New York City at the Grand Central Palace.

The plan of the Society is somewhat novel. Its cardinal principle is the endeavor to give every member an opportunity to get his work before the public without prejudice, favorable or otherwise. To do this the simple method is adopted of having "no jury, no prizes," and of hanging all works in alphabetical order, according to the names of the artists. The exhibitors themselves judge as to what pictures they shall exhibit, the only limitation being as to the number of canvases—in the present exhibition each artist is limited to two. Such a plan, whatever may be said in praise or criticism of the resulting exhibit, certainly provides for many young and ambitious artists an opportunity to get their canvases before the public for comparison with the paintings and drawings of their fellow-workers. An opportunity like this is not to be too lightly denied to any sincere follower of the arts. If this independent exhibit is to be made an annual affair, the young artists of the country may consider themselves in better luck than the majority of young poets and musicians.

The way being thus cleared for the public to judge of an exhibition absolutely on the merits of each picture, and for every struggling artist to find a chance, after free expression in his work, to command a verdict on it, what is the result?

It is exactly the result that such a plan is bound to produce—miscellaneous.

Imagine the result if a periodical should print any two contributions from any writer, or if a department store should try to get a salable stock of goods by taking any goods offered to it. The shopper who enjoys shopping for its own sake might find zest in hunting for something to buy in such a stock of goods, as a reader might find entertainment in hunting for something readable in an unedited periodical. So the visitor to this Independent Exhibition of pictures can find amusement in trying to find pictures that are worth looking at, and even in wondering at the ugliness, or the crudity, or the silliness of those that are not.

Some of the pictures that are supposed to be "advanced" are the product of charlatanism, some are the product of a mild form of insanity, some are the product of a sense of humor, some are the product of the spirit of adventure or experiment.

The question, "What *does* he mean by it?" perhaps represents the mental attitude of the average wanderer through the endless aisles—there are said to be two miles of pictures here. One picture of this sort has embedded in the canvas an actual cake of soap! Another has jewels—or bits of colored glass—stuck in a woman's hair! These perhaps are understandable, as attempts to find a new medium or to exhibit the artist's sense of humor; but the large number of unintelligible canvases—some of them merely labeled "Painting" or "Drawing"—what can be said of them? Much, if one has the good luck to run across their creator. Then he learns that these are "arrangements" of lines, of architectural forms, of converging shapes, of masses of color, which are "interesting" as such, and which allow of "expression" which is debarred by the conventional methods. "If I paint a figure in the old way," said one of these men, "that is the end of it. It drops into conventionality. But in the new way there are endless possibilities of combination both in line and color." There undoubtedly is ingenuity in these geometrical diagrams, but scarcely beauty, and to most visitors they have merely the fascination of the old puzzle pictures in which one finally discerns a human figure, say, amid the branches of a tree—but a fascination that is seldom rewarded, as with the old puzzles, by the solution of the cryptic riddle.

## PICTURES "INDEPENDENT" AND OTHERWISE

A typical example of the new kind of puzzle picture is reproduced on another page—"The Temptation of St. Anthony," by

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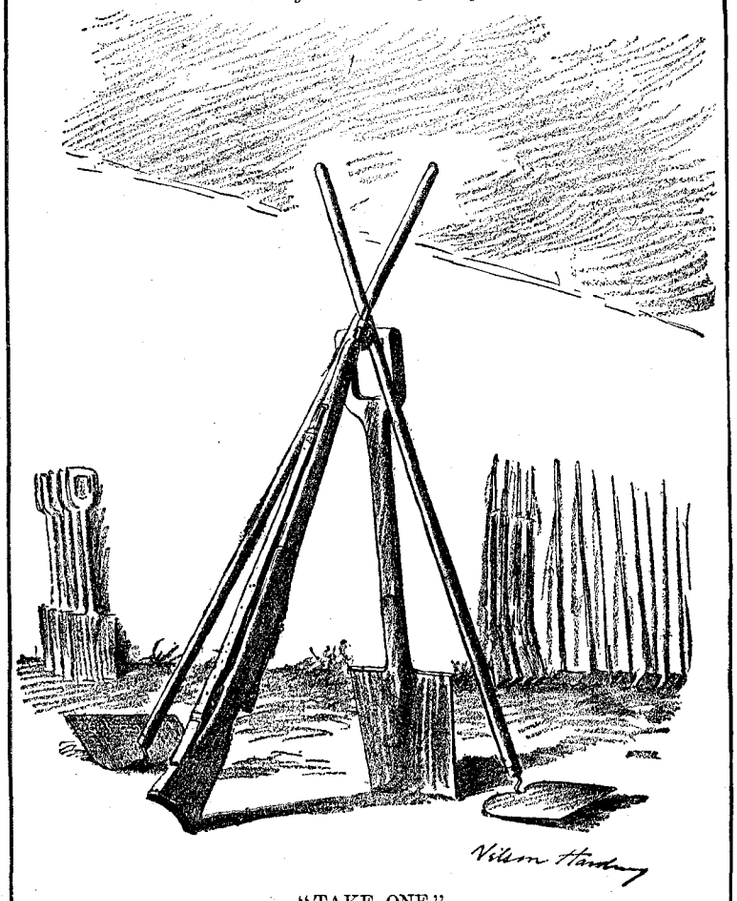
# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle*



"TAKE ONE"

*Brinkerhoff in the New York Evening Mail*

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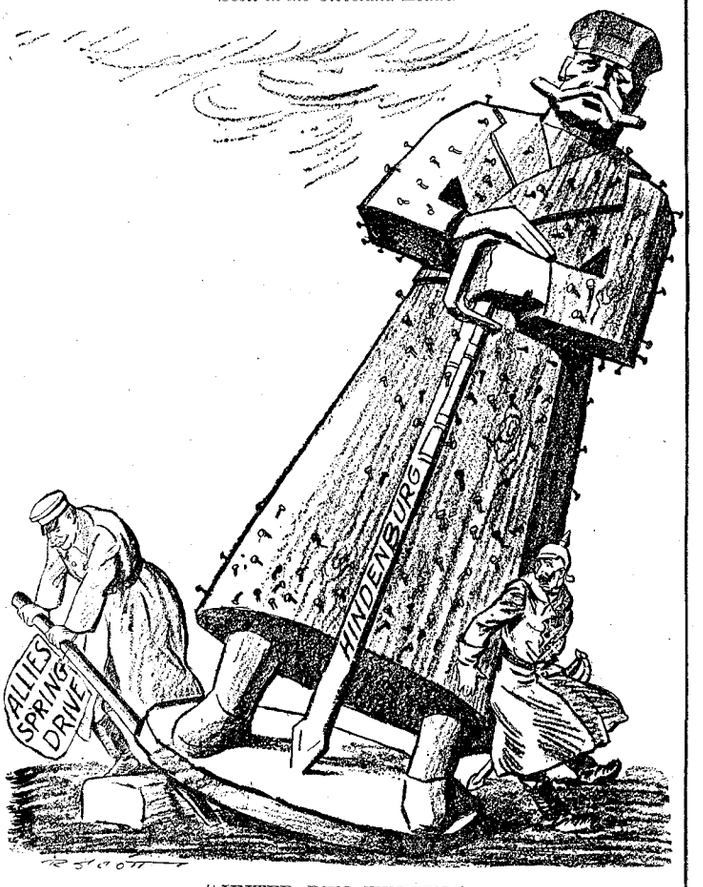
THE ENEMIES IN THE REAR

*From the Fresno (California) Herald*

THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY

*Scott in the Cleveland Leader*




"UNTER DEN HINDEN"

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John R. Covert. As explained by the artist, at the upper left-hand corner is the motive of the Cross. Near it is the hand of the saint thrusting from him temptation in the guise of a candle which is held by a woman. Her head is seen just to the right of the Cross, and her form is suggested by the sweeping lines that run down through the picture and out of it at the bottom in knee-like angles. The monk's cowl is to the right, just above the vast shadowy arm. This explanation was seriously given by the artist, who, strange to say, was not without a sense of humor, as illustrated by his comments on similar pictures near by whose meaning even he was unable to fathom. Undoubtedly a tourist through an exhibition of modern art should be "personally conducted" by the artist if he is to solve these puzzle pictures.

Another artist of the new school, Miss Clifford Williams, whose picture "Two Rhythms" is also reproduced in our picture section, said that, like Browning, who refused to explain his poems, she wished her art to make whatever impression it might on the beholder. If any one thought that her picture looked like a flea climbing a hair, he was at liberty so to interpret it, but she distinctly disavowed the idea that such an ignoble subject formed her inspiration in this work—it was plain enough that "it conveyed the idea of rhythm."

Most of the pictures in this exhibit are, as one might expect, mediocre. Even those that seem freakish are for the most part the results of conventional minds trying to be unconventional.

For the old-fashioned lover of beauty in pictures, however, there are not a few things in this exhibition to reward a visit, and some of the beauty is to be found in the work of the new school or of those who have been influenced by it. To mention the names of artists in an exhibition intended to put all on an equality might seem unfair, but the "Ducal Palace, Venice," by Henry J. Albright, or "Through the Woods," by Arthur Dawson, or "Pont Neuf," by Paul Signac, or "A Provincetown Girl," by Charles W. Hawthorne, or "Deep Calleth Unto Deep," by Walter K. Stone, or "Harvest Home," by Dewing Woodward, or "A Drinking Fountain for Birds" (which, by the way, is not a painting but a sculpture), by Elizabeth Pendleton, are typical examples of some of the work that is worth more than passing scrutiny.

One innovation that accompanies this unusual exhibition may or may not please the hypersensitive critic, but it at least has the merit of convenience to possible buyers—the price of each picture is given with the title and the name of the artist. The prices, it may be noted, ranged from $2.30 to $10,000.

## AN OLD FRIENDSHIP RENEWED

Now that America has placed herself alongside England in defense of those principles of liberty that are a common ideal of both nations, we find it particularly appropriate to print the following address. For this we are indebted to Mr. Erving Winslow, who writes that Miss Rosamond Gilder has furnished the copy. It was prepared by her father in connection with Dr. Lyman Abbott, and was signed by a committee of leading citizens of the United States for communication to the Anglo-American Committee. This happened in 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War. The address is as follows:

> We, citizens of the United States of America, desire to express our most hearty appreciation of the recent demonstrations of sympathy and of fellowship with this country on the part of the citizens of the various countries comprised in the British Empire; we earnestly reciprocate these sentiments, recognizing as we do that the same language and the same principles of secured liberty should form the basis of an intimate and enduring friendship between these kindred peoples—a friendship destined to hasten the day of peace and good will among all the nations of the earth.

As Mr. Winslow writes, this address "was thought a fitting response to many demonstrations of good will towards America (at a period when we did not receive such elsewhere) in a time of stress which had been made throughout the British Empire."

At this time when Great Britain, in spite of the fact that her navy is our chief protection against Germany's ruthless warfare, has recently been subjected to the clamor of her enemies in this country, and even to prejudiced criticism by those who ought to be her friends, it is well to be reminded of English sympathy for America in the war for the liberation of Cuba.

## SIR FRANCIS BURNAND

For twenty-five years the editor of London "Punch," Sir Francis Cowley Burnand, who died on April 21 at the age of eighty-one, did a genuine service in keeping up those traditions which have from its very beginning made "Punch" wholesome and clean-minded in its humor and freer from ill nature and bitterness in its satire than most papers of its class. Burnand was second in succession as head of the famous mahogany table to Mark Lemon, the first editor, and was the immediate successor of Tom Taylor. He had been a "Punch" contributor for several years before he assumed control.

Probably Burnand as a humorous writer will best be remembered for his "Happy Thought" articles, long continued in "Punch," and popular in book form. He was a prolific writer of burlesques and farces, such as "Black-Eyed Susan" and "Villikins and his Dinah." He was not a humorist in a large sense, like Thackeray or Du Maurier, both of whom wrote as well as drew for "Punch," but he was ingenious and spontaneous in the invention of catchingly comic notions, and was an admirable editor. It is true generally that it is not for the individual writings of Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor, and Burnand that the "Punch" of the bygone days is best remembered, but for the drawings of Leech, Tenniel, Keene, and Du Maurier; but it is equally true that the editorship of "Punch" has been from the beginning of a high order, consistent in taste and maintaining high quality and standards.

## THE EXTENSION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Two more States, Michigan and Rhode Island, have followed the example set first by Illinois and later by Ohio and Indiana and North Dakota in giving women the right to vote for Presidential Electors. Since it was discovered by advocates of woman suffrage that it was easier to get a State Legislature to pass a law establishing partial suffrage than to secure an amendment to a State Constitution or a majority in a popular referendum, the movement has spread until, in one way or another, by full or by partial suffrage, women may vote for more than a fourth of the total number of Presidential electors. The capture of Rhode Island is a source of especial rejoicing to the leaders of the suffrage forces because it is their first definite victory on the Atlantic coast. Governor Beeckman cordially indorsed and assisted the proposal.

The bearing of the growing success of the partial suffrage movement on the attempt to secure universal woman suffrage by an amendment to the Federal Constitution may be interpreted in two ways: one is that the spread of suffrage from State to State makes the amendment unnecessary; the other is that it goes to show that it would not be so hard to get two-thirds of the States to ratify such an amendment as had been supposed and that a National enactment would be more satisfactory. It is argued also that, as in England, the patriotic activities of women in war time will have a beneficial influence on the suffrage cause.

## A DISTINGUISHED SWISS JOURNALIST

In the recent death of Albert Bonnard, the editor of the "Journal de Genève," not only Switzerland but all who intelligently follow the course of international affairs have sustained a definite loss. In particular, many Americans have looked to M. Bonnard's paper to keep them well informed as to action and opinion in Europe. The "Journal de Genève" is always clear, reasonable, and well balanced. As an associate of the deceased editor writes to The Outlook, M. Bonnard held that a Swiss journalist should look upon himself as placed, as it were, on a high plateau whence he could observe what passed far and near. "His part is that of a sentinel who watches events, warns of danger, faithfully reports his observations." It was because he carried out this purpose scrupulously and with a high sense of responsibility that he made his journal a recognized authority with a high reputation for truth and

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fairness. He saw the storm of war approaching long before it broke, and when his friends declared that his predictions were gloomy and pessimistic he persisted with the courage of conviction to point out Germany's warlike actions and designs and to urge France to prepare to meet the inevitable. A patriotic Swiss, he was equally an advocate of the world's freedom. So when war came the "Journal de Genève" became an eloquent advocate of the rights of the small nations, while in its own country's political crisis it urged the rights of minorities and the cause of liberalism. M. Bonnard always felt a strong interest in the United States, and this was reflected in many ways in his writings.

Generous and high-minded, a man of keen intellectual perceptions and of warm sympathies, Albert Bonnard was a fine and strong influence in Switzerland and internationally.

### RELIGION IN THE CANAL ZONE

We recently called the attention of our readers to the condition of religion in the Canal Zone, and what the Union Church there is doing to affect it. We would now call the attention of our readers to what the American Bible Society is doing there also.

The work of this Society is especially noticeable in the case not only of the natives, of the officers and employees of the Canal and their families, and the West Indian laborers, but also of transients composed of the crews and passengers upon the vessels going through the Canal. These transients come from and are going to practically every quarter of the globe; they are of all races and religions, and speak a marvelous number of languages. They may be in the Zone one day or ten days, or more, for while the vessel may be fully fitted for her voyage and can go directly through the Canal, most vessels stop for a short or a long period in the capacious harbor of Cristobal, at the Atlantic terminus, to obtain coal and other supplies.

The population of transients is an interesting and usually a needy one. It appealed strongly to the American Bible Society, and placed before it an important field of work. It was found advisible to have a Bible House at Cristobal, where a stock of the Scriptures in all the languages needed might be kept. From the Bible House colporteurs are sent to supply the needs at various places in the Zone. Every passing ship may be visited by the American Society's efficient motor boat. The Bible House was recently completed, the corner-stone having been laid at the conclusion of the Latin-American Conference on Missions held last year at Panama. The building (a centennial gift of the Maryland Bible Society) was erected by the United States Canal officials, under the immediate direction of General Goethals, then Governor, who took a personal interest in the undertaking from its inception, and greatly aided the plans.

The American Bible Society's motor boat is called the Good Will. It is seaworthy enough to visit vessels in all weathers, and was specially constructed with adequately arranged lockers to carry all books that may be needed without any unnecessary exposure.

A staff of employees lives in the Bible House so as to be ready for emergency work at all times. The Bible House also contains suites of rooms for the free use of missionaries representing all religious boards who may have occasion, as many already have, to spend a few hours or days at Cristobal.

### ARTISTS AND SCULPTORS IN WAR TIME

In the illustrated section of this week's Outlook there is a picture of a pied locomotive and a freight car "somewhere in France." The illustration shows one sample of the way in which French artists and painters have helped in the war.

The art of the French *camouflage*, which is the art of screening the movement or position of troops and supplies, is one which the United States will have to study carefully whenever it begins to take any large part in the European war. Already it can be said that American artists and sculptors are beginning to organize and prepare to follow the example of their brothers in France.

The painting of the locomotive and freight car is merely an attempt to break up the familiar outline of an object so that from an airplane it will be difficult to recognize it for what it is. Some of the work which the French artists are doing is much more elaborate than that which is depicted in our illustrated section.

One instance is recorded of a French sculptor who constructed a valuable observation post in an open field. It seems that in this field a dead horse had been lying long enough to have become a familiar object to the snipers and the observation officers of the enemy. The French sculptor built a hollow dummy horse and it was painted to resemble the carcass of the dead animal. During the night time the dummy was taken out into the field and substituted for the dead animal and an observation officer and a telephone installed within.

French artists have painted canvases covering long stretches of road, so that from an airplane the highway appeared unused by traffic. Under these canvases the transport of supplies and munitions has gone on unmolested.

Canvases have been strung up across village streets upon which a road in perspective was painted. Behind this screen troops have been moved without observation.

The painting of trees on wire screens over guns, and the painting of gun barrels so that instead of the familiar curved surface they appeared like innocent flat planks, represent other phases of this kind of work on the battlefield. In France the older artists have been employed in thinking out plans of protective coloration, while their younger confrères have carried out their ideas in the field.

## THE BATTLE OF THE PLOW

"IF we do not economize in foodstuffs, we stand a grave chance of losing the war. Our enemies are calculating that America will fail in this and that our Allies will have to give in."

These are not the words of a professional alarmist. They represent the profound conviction of the man who, in all probability, is better qualified to speak on the food problems of the world than any other man. We are quoting Herbert C. Hoover.

The success of our battle against starvation depends, in the first instance, very largely upon the events of the next few weeks, the period in which the bulk of our food crops will be planted. Unless these crops are planted in adequate acreage no amount of economy in the use of food in the future will make up for the loss of the priceless opportunity of to-day.

A demand for increased acreage in food crops does not mean a demand for the upsetting of our whole agricultural system.

It does not mean that the South shall give up entirely the planting of cotton. But it does mean that the Southern farmer must do what he can to make his own region self-supporting.

It does not mean that the Maine farmer shall cut his wood lot in order to find room to plant more potatoes; but it does mean that the Maine farmer shall use every possible expedient to increase the productivity of the land which he can properly cultivate.

It does not mean that Lincoln Park in Chicago shall be plowed up and sowed to corn; but it does mean that every city dweller in the country must co-operate with his fellow-American on the farm to supply him with labor, money, a fair and honest market for his goods, and the assurance that the food products of the country will not be dissipated in speculation or wasted by thriftless housekeeping.

General advice is easy to give and hard to put in practice. What the farmer of the country needs to-day is not *advice*, but active and practical help. Every day of theorizing means one day less of work. Examples are more valuable than warnings. *Produce and conserve* is the watchword. How shall this watchword be translated into reality?

Elsewhere in this issue ex-Ambassador Herrick, one of the carefulest students in the country of the problem of farm finance, tells what three banks are doing to aid in the production of foodstuffs. What three banks have done hundreds of others can do.

The Erie Railroad has instructed all its division officers to allow farmers or gardeners to use for cultivation, free of charge,

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all unoccupied land owned by the railway. The President of the New York Central has announced that the railway would undertake to supply labor to farmers along its lines, see that they got seed and what ready money they needed to raise the largest crops possible. Forty thousand bushels of seed potatoes have already been secured, which will be sold at cost. What these railways are doing other railways can do and will do.

Many communities throughout the country, like that of Lakewood, New Jersey, are projecting community gardens for the present summer. The community garden is perhaps the wisest form of suburban agricultural effort, for it insures, if properly supervised, the smallest possible waste of seed and labor. Where community gardens cannot be undertaken the appointment of a garden supervisor for a village or a town is certainly worth considering. Naturally the chief effort in these gardens should be devoted to the production of vegetables which can be stored. Potatoes, beans, beets, carrots, and turnips should be given the right of way over radishes and lettuce. With the establishment of community gardens the amount of time and labor which each citizen can devote to garden work should be recorded and pledged.

What an independent organization can do is shown by the Washington State Harvesters' League, of Seattle, Washington. This organization has started listing city dwellers beyond the military age for service in gathering the crops. Those who sign up with this organization agree to spend their vacations as farm laborers. The money earned by such volunteer labor will, it is expected, be given to the Red Cross.

In Kansas the State Counsel for Defense is planning to equip with searchlights each of the four thousand tractors owned in that broad State, so that they may be used by night as well as by day. Four million acres of winter wheat have been abandoned in Kansas. This tractor drive is needed to get the land into silage crops to help in the production of milk and meat.

New York City has many plans for the production and the conservation of food. Perhaps one of the most interesting is that announced by Katherine B. Davis, President of the City Parole Board. It is planned to release on parole many inmates of the city penal institutions on condition that they work out the balance of their sentences on the farms.

These are but instances of what can be done throughout the entire United States to aid in the production of food. Naturally the number of those who can help in the production of food is limited, but there are one hundred million people in the United States who can help in the conservation of food.

Homes, hotels, marketmen—there is work for everybody and every kind of institution. Dietitians can tell us what we should eat; economists can tell us how to distribute our food supply and how to husband our resources. No one knows how much food could be saved in the United States by a proper co-ordinated system of food storage and distribution, and by the elimination of unnecessary handling agents who subtract from the profits of the farm and from the incentives to better farming, and who add to the cost of living of our urban population.

The first popular evidence of the activity of our economists is to be found in the agitation to prohibit brewing and distilling during the war. One bulletin, signed by men like Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, and Professor T. N. Carver, of Harvard, points out that 7,000,000,000 pounds of food materials are used annually in the production of fermented liquors and distilled spirits. Subtracting from this total the amount necessary for the production of denatured alcohol, it is pointed out that the food value of the remaining five-sixths would supply the energy requirement of seven million men for one year. The bulletin does not show whether allowance has been made in this estimate for the stock food which is an important by-product of the processes of distilling and brewing. To take these figures, however, at their face value and without any reference to the moral and physical effect of liquor drinking in war times, certainly, as these economists say, this total "forms an item which is worth considering."

This is the problem of our food supply and a record of some of the means which American citizens are taking to meet the situation. The battle of the plow which will be fought this summer in the broad fields of America will not be the least historic of the campaigns of the great war. It is a campaign in which we can all share, and a campaign for which the American Nation, negligent as it has been of its means of military defense, is perhaps better prepared than our enemies can know. We must "fight it out on this line," if it takes all this summer and all next summer and the next and the next.

## PREPARE FOR A LONG WAR

There is no promise of an early peace.

The success of our allies, the British and the French, on the western front in Europe is a cause for rejoicing, but it is no ground for believing that victory is coming this summer or the coming fall, or next year. The surest way to lengthen the war is to prepare for it as if it were to be short. The surest way to shorten the war is to prepare for it as if it were to be long.

The fact that President Wilson's Administration is making preparations for a long war is the greatest promise of success that we have.

The best support that the President can receive from the people can come only when the people as well as the President have made up their minds that they are to be called upon to "stick it out" for a long time to come.

Every other country in the war has suffered—even Germany—because of what Arthur Bullard in his book on "Mobilizing America" calls the Short War Fallacy. As he points out, in Britain, because of this Short War Fallacy, "those who tried to be far-sighted were laughed down;" Kitchener, when he said the war would last three years, was thought to be bluffing. In France it was thought that the war would be over so quickly that "there would be no time to manufacture munitions," so French factory workers were sent into the trenches, from which they had to be called back. And, to quote Mr. Bullard again, "Rumania obviously thought the war was almost over—bet and lost."

America ought to profit by the experience of her allies, and avoid this Short War Fallacy.

We have many duties ahead of us. Briefly let us consider some of these duties one by one in the light of a long war to come.

*Finance.* We have already made the first financial preparation for a long war by the authorization of a loan of seven billion dollars. We must see to it that the forms of taxation we adopt are such as to be applicable to a long period of time and adaptable to the necessary changes through that period.

*Ships.* We must not plan to build ships merely for this year or next. The submarine warfare shows no immediate signs of collapse. We are the people in the best position to make good even to a moderate degree the loss to the world's shipping resources through Germany's efficient piracy. We must build our ships with a view to supply the loss of vessels that are to be sunk this year and next year, and possibly for years afterwards. Is that incredible? No more incredible than much that has happened since 1914.

*Army and Navy.* The President's wisdom in insisting on compulsory military service at the beginning ought to be obvious to all our people. The sooner we can put forces into the field, the better; but we must not think our duty even begun to be fulfilled until we have established a citizen army which will be capable of utilizing every usable man. To start with a volunteer system and then, if need be, fall back upon obligatory service is not only to fall into the Short War Fallacy, but to repeat an error already shown by Great Britain's experience to be grave. As for the navy, our first line of offense as well as of defense, we should insist that our naval experts should advise us as to what we need to do, not for this month or this year, but for prolonged warfare; and then we should follow their advice. As to munitions for both army and navy, public opinion must insist that our authorities make such plans that, not only six months, but one year or two years from now, our munitions shall be superabundant.

*Internal Resources.* The question of food, which we discuss more at length elsewhere, is acute. For this year it must be decided within a month. The time for planting is passing, but the plans that we make for the production, the conservation, and the distribution of food for our own people and for our Allies should be made with reference to next year as well as

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this. Though not as acute, the question as to the manufacture, conservation, and distribution of the products of our industries is as important as that which concerns our food. Great Britain made the mistake of talking about "business as usual." Business cannot be as usual if we are to succeed. It must be more efficient, economical, productive, and equitable than ever before. And in the conservation of both food and of industrial products the individual householder can play a principal part by the exercise of wise thrift.

*Social Conditions.* As an unorganized army is useless in the field, so an unorganized nation is useless behind the army. We have got to organize ourselves more thoroughly and then train ourselves for our duties. Perhaps in all this the foremost duty that lies upon us is to reduce to a minimum the human waste that is caused by alcohol. Elsewhere in discussing the food problem we refer incidentally to the waste of good grain in the production of distilled and brewed liquors. Important as it is to save our grain, it is still more important to save our people. To try to defeat the Germans while we are letting alcoholism destroy our people by the thousands is to take chances that we have no right to take. No war measures are more justified than those which will effectively protect the American people from the ravages of alcohol. We should also remove from our political life obstacles to efficient governmental action. Those men in Congress and elsewhere who utilize the present crisis for partisan purposes should be dealt with summarily by the voters. We have a long struggle ahead of us, and we must not let ourselves be hampered by partisan obstructions.

*Co-operation with our Allies.* We must make up our minds, if we have not made them up already, that for years to come we are to be partners with France and Great Britain and Russia and Italy, and we hope with Japan and the other allied countries. We cannot co-operate with them unless we learn to admire them, and unless we show to them qualities which they will find admirable. This is a time above all other times for the exercise of international generosity. We must learn to cultivate a new feeling for those nations. We have been too much aloof. If we are to avoid the Short War Fallacy, we must be prepared to make lasting friendships with these peoples. Perhaps the greatest good fortune that ever befell the United States is that the friends which this Nation now needs are friends whose democracy makes them congenial to it. Never had a nation so stanch, so loyal, so great friends, as these whose ranks America has joined.

In finance, in commerce, in our army and navy, in our internal resources, in the organization of our social conditions, in co-operation with our allies, we must prepare for a long war.

## BRING MOHAMMED TO THE MOUNTAIN

There are thousands of prisoners in the hands of the Allied nations.

Every prisoner means one more mouth to feed, and every mouth that must be fed within the confines of the Allied countries means the carrying of just so much food across the submarine-harried Atlantic. Every such mouth that must be fed means the pre-emption of cargo space which might be better employed in transporting food and supplies to our allies.

Because of the destruction of Allied shipping, brought about by Germany's inhuman submarine warfare, every inch of available cargo space has become of imperative value.

Incontestably, these prisoners of war must be fed. They cannot be starved, as the civil population of Belgium and northern France has been starved by the Germans. The Allies do not know or recognize that kind of "military necessity."

Perhaps a solution can be found which will relieve in some measure at least a little of the strain upon the carrying capacity of the Allied shipping and at the same time assure to the German prisoners the rations to which they are entitled by the usages of every civilized nation.

Since the food available for these prisoners exists most abundantly within the United States, instead of carrying the food to the prisoners, why not carry the prisoners to the food?

Every cargo steamer returning empty of freight from Europe could bring back a company of prisoners, running, in the case of the larger steamers, into hundreds. These prisoners could be interned in the United States and guarded and fed as were the refugees from Mexico along the Texan frontier.

Thousands of rations could be saved for the Allied armies in this way. There would be involved in this proceeding neither hardship nor danger for the prisoners, save that which might come to them from the outlaw acts of their own Governments on the high seas.

## THE DUTY OF CHRIST'S CHURCH TO-DAY

What ought Christ's Church to be doing in the present crisis?

The women can sew and knit for the soldiers; the ministers can deliver patriotic addresses on Sunday, attach a text, and call them sermons; the church buildings can be used for patriotic meetings or for hospitals. But these services can all be rendered by clubs, granges, and brotherhoods. Has the Church any distinctive duty which clubs, granges, and brotherhoods cannot as well render?

The Hebrew prophets foretold a golden age to come—a kingdom of God. Then oppression would cease, for law would be enforced by conscience; war would cease and the weapons of war would be converted into implements of agriculture; poverty would cease, every man would have a share in the land and would sit undisturbed and untroubled under his own vine and fig tree; industry would be purged of greed and selfishness; holiness would be inscribed on the bells of the horses; education would be universal, no man would need to teach his neighbor; the family would be knit together by the bonds of love; the heart of the fathers would turn to the children and the heart of the children to the fathers.

Jesus came preaching that this kingdom of God was at hand. Most of his teaching was conversational, but he preached four great sermons, all of which concerned the coming of the kingdom. In the first he announced that it was his mission to initiate this kingdom. In the second he interpreted the fundamental principles on which the kingdom would be founded. In the third he traced the method and process of its development. In the fourth he declared the secret of its power, a divinely inspired spirit of self-sacrifice in the heart of all its citizens. At the end of his life, in the court of Caiaphas, under the solemn sanction of an oath he reaffirmed himself to be the long-expected Deliverer coming to establish this kingdom of God on the earth. And after his resurrection his disciples went forth, not to teach a new ethics or a new theology, but to proclaim their faith in the kingdom and in Jesus as its founder.

Among the interpretations which Jesus furnished of the principles of this kingdom which he had come to establish on the earth none is clearer than this:

> But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant: even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.[1]

In paganism the poor serve the rich, the weak serve the strong, the ignorant serve the wise. In the kingdom of God the rich serve the poor, the strong serve the weak, the wise serve the ignorant. This is the divine order; and the Son of God himself illustrates this order by his own life and death.

The ideal of autocracy is organized paganism. The ideal of democracy is organized Christianity.

In the United States, England, France, Italy, and now in Russia, the officials of the government are the servants of the people; in Germany the people are the servants of the officials. Over twenty years ago Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, in his "Government and Parties in Continental Europe," noted the con-

[1] Matthew xx. 25–28.

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trasted tendencies in Germany toward autocracy and in the rest of western Europe toward democracy:

> The Emperor is indeed an ardent believer in the new monarchical theory which has recently come into vogue in Germany—a theory that decries universal suffrage and proclaims the military monarchy as the best possible form of government—thus furnishing one of many examples of the way the end of the century is rejecting the principles and reversing the conclusions that have been laboriously developed during the last hundred years. The fact is that ever since the battle of Sadowa a profound change has been coming over the German character. The dreamy, poetical, mystical temperament has given way before the hard, practical, organizing spirit of the Prussians. The unity of the Fatherland which the dreamers failed to accomplish was brought about by means of the drill-sergeant, and hence the nation is ruled by his methods.[1]

And now the drill-sergeant is endeavoring to impose his methods on all Europe. A nation possessed by the spirit of paganism and avowing its principle that the princes should exercise dominion over the people has entered upon a crusade to impose that principle as a law on nations which have imbibed the spirit of Christianity and have organized their political and educational systems on the principle that "whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

The cruelties perpetrated by German soldiers under the commands of their superior officers have surprised and horrified all Christendom. But, however they might have horrified, they should not have surprised us. When people revolt against pagan power, pagan power knows no mercy in quelling the revolt. It recognizes no virtue in the ruler but authority, no virtue in the ruled but submission. In 1913 a member of the German Reichstag, repeating what in substance had been repeated by various German authors during nearly half a century, wrote:

> In warfare the greatest absence of scruples, if one sets about the matter intelligently, coincides in reality with the greatest humanity. When we are in a position to wipe out London by a method in our possession, it is more humane to do so than to allow a single one of our German comrades to shed his blood on the field of battle, for so radical a cure would bring about peace as quickly as possible. Hesitation, temporizing, sentimentality, and consideration are unpardonable weaknesses. A decided unscrupulous action—a display of efficacy, and victory follows.[2]

For the religion of love, service, and sacrifice these new apostles substitute what one of them calls "the religion of valor." For a God manifested to man by an incomparable life of love, service, and sacrifice these apostles of the new faith summon the people to go back to the worship of the pagan gods. One extract from a recent German poet, whose poem is said to have enjoyed a large circulation in Germany, must here suffice:

"THE GERMAN GOD[3]

"The foes of Germany, full of irony, inquire:
'You Germans call upon God, and pray to him
To aid you in the battle.
So you have a God of your own,
Whom we know not,
A God on your side?'
'Yes,' cries all Germany, 'and if you know him not
We shall tell you his name.
The God who speaks through our guns,
The God who shatters your fortresses,
Who roars in the sea by our cliffs,
Who hovers in the heavens with our aeroplanes,
The God of our swords, who fills you with affright,
He is the same Almighty Spirit
Who through the centuries
Has hovered over Germany,
Who weaves and mixes all our lives,
And on whom we depend.

'Odin, the ancient vagabond of the clouds,
The Odin of our fathers, it is he and no other.'"

[1] "Government and Parties in Continental Europe," by A. Lawrence Lowell, Vol. II, p. 54 (Houghton Mifflin Company). See also "An Open Letter to a Former Progressive," in The Outlook for April 25, 1917, and compare for a German confirmation of Dr. Lowell's statement Eduard Meyer's "England: Its Political Organization and Development."

[2] "Pan-Germanism versus Christendom," by René Johannet, pp. 35, 36 (the George H. Doran Company, 1917. $1).

[3] Quoted in "Pan-Germanism versus Christendom."

What, in the issue thus joined between Christianity and paganism, is the duty of those who profess themselves the followers of Jesus Christ?

The Church and its ministers for nineteen centuries have been praying, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven." They should preach as they have prayed. Too long have we been trying to prepare men on earth for a kingdom in heaven. If we would follow our Master's example and manifest our Master's spirit, we must inspire men to build a kingdom of heaven upon the earth. He who urges the ministers to preach the Gospel is quite right, but he who does not know that the Gospel is the Glad Tidings that a Deliverer has come, and who does not summon followers to unite with him in establishing upon the earth a kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy in holiness of spirit, needs to begin afresh the study of his New Testament. The object of the Church is not to show men how when they die they can escape from a world given over to paganism; it is to inspire men with a resolve to transform a pagan world in which the princes exercise dominion over the people into a kingdom of God in which the people exercise dominion over the princes.

This task God assigns to his children. He has not promised to establish this kingdom for a people whose only virtue is patient waiting, and there is nothing in the Bible or in history to indicate that he has any such purpose. He summons us to establish it ourselves under a Leader whom he has given to us.

When Jesus came, the Jews were looking for God to establish this kingdom for them. Christ spared no pains to correct their error. The kingdom of God, he told his pupils, would grow up like a seed, secretly, no one would know how; it would grow up in spite of opposition, wheat growing with the tares; it would grow by agitation, like yeast fermenting in the dough; it would not be bestowed on idle hands, but would be the reward of human endeavor, like the catch which the fishermen with much toil gather in their nets; to obtain it would cost all that men possessed—property, friends, peace, life itself.

America needs a thousand voices eloquent with a divine passion for righteousness, pressing home upon the people their responsibility. We have been praying for the kingdom of God on the earth. Do we know what it is? Do we know what it means? Do we wish that the rich shall serve the poor, the strong shall serve the weak, the wise shall serve the ignorant? Do we wish this enough to contribute out of our abundant wealth for the impoverished Belgians; enough to contribute out of our strength to the people of France, wearied and weakened by two and a half years of war; enough to contribute out of our century of education in the lessons of liberty to the just-liberated Russian peasantry? Israel stood at the edge of the Red Sea with Pharaoh's host pressing just behind them. When Moses sought to allay their fears by the proclamation, "Stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord; . . . the Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace," Jehovah repudiated him. "Why criest thou unto me?" was his response. "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." In answer to the prayer which next Sunday will go up from innumerable congregations in this land, I think Jehovah's reply would be, "Why criest thou unto me? Speak unto the people of America that they go forward." There are times when we can do nothing but wait with patience for Another to fulfill our hopes, when in quietness and confidence is our only strength. There are times when faith in God forbids us to stand still, when it summons us to subdue kingdoms and wax valiant in fight; when

> "Our faith springs like the eagle's,
> Who soars to meet the sun,
> And cries exulting unto thee,
> 'O Lord, thy will be done.'"

Such is the present time.

Here are five nations—America, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia—which have caught something of the spirit of love, service, and sacrifice, which have organized their political and educational systems upon the principle that the princes shall be the servants of the people. A nation obsessed by the pagan spirit, that the people shall be the servants of the princes, has been armed by its princes to enforce that pagan principle on

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all the other nations of the earth. The issue is very simple. It is written in letters of blood and fire in the ruined cities and the devastated fields of Belgium and France. Have Christian nations a right to be Christian? Have the people a right to establish the kingdom of God on earth—the kingdom of love, service, and self-sacrifice, the kingdom in which the rich shall serve the poor, the strong shall serve the weak, and the wise shall serve the ignorant, the kingdom in which he who is greatest shall be the servant of all? This is no time for scribes in the pulpit repeating by rote the traditions of their theological fathers. It is a time for prophets who can read the signs of the times and interpret to the people the day of their visitation.

Might does not make right. But might does impose responsibility. A people who wish to organize as a Christian nation have a right to do so. And a stronger nation has a duty, just because it is stronger, to lend its aid. I confess myself unable to comprehend the pacifist who wishes St. George to sheathe his sword and maintain a position of armed neutrality while the Dragon devours the maiden. I can understand why in the early history of Christendom devout disciples of Jesus should have despaired of bringing the kingdom of God on the earth, and should have retreated to the desert to fast and pray while the Church waited for a more auspicious day. But I am unable to understand how any man who calls himself a Christian should wish the United States to make of itself a vast monastery where Christian people, strong enough to save Europe from paganism, give themselves, not to fasting and praying for the kingdom, but to feasting and forgetting all about the kingdom.

There are passages in Christ's teaching and events in his life which give support to the belief that he would have his followers forego their own rights rather than fight for them. But nothing Christ ever said and nothing he ever did gives any warrant for the notion that he would have his followers refuse to protect others who are unable to protect themselves. There was a truth in the sneering cry of the priests at Calvary: "He saved others, himself he cannot save." Himself he would not save, but he paid with his life the penalty of his fierce resistance to those who were robbing the poor and oppressing the defenseless. I have not forgotten that he is called in the Bible a Lamb as it had been slain. But my pacifist friends seem to me to have forgotten that he is also called the Lion of the tribe of Juda, an Ensign of the People, a Deliverer, a Governor, a Ruler, a Commander, a Leader, the Captain of Salvation, a King of Kings, a Prince of Princes. It is high time for the ministry to remember these titles and to give them their true significance. It is a time for the ministry to preach the manliness, the heroism, the leadership, of the Master and to urge the nation which we call Christian to follow Christ to the death, if need be, in resisting the aggressions of paganism, which denies the right of other nations to be Christian. It is a time for the ministry to repudiate with indignation the unconscious vilification of their Master as effeminate and the misrepresentation of his counsels as counsels of fear. It is a time for the ministry to inspire men with a faith in God like that which in other epochs of the world's history has put to flight the armies of the aliens and with a love for humanity broad enough to seek the emancipation of the German people themselves from the yoke of their bondage.

In this hour every Christian church should be a recruiting office for the kingdom of God. Many are the calls which summon us to the field: the honor of our flag; the traditions of our country; the memory of our sainted dead; the blood shed on many a battlefield; the duty of protecting our citizens at home and abroad, to whose protection we have solemnly pledged ourselves in the fundamental law of our Republic; the cry of our kin from across the sea, kin in more than blood, kin in their love of liberty. But in all these the Christian Church and the Christian ministry should hear the voice of the Master saying, "I have come not to send peace, but a sword." And they should lead Christ's followers forth, his cross on their hearts, his sword in their hands, with malice toward none and with charity for all, to fight, to suffer, and, if need be, to die for their oppressed and stricken fellow-men.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

# ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR

## STATESMAN, SCHOLAR, AND GOLFER

### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

THE Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet, the head of the British Commission now visiting this country, is a fine example of the scholar in politics. To the everlasting credit of the British aristocracy it has contributed many men of this type to the administrative Government of Great Britain from the days of Lord Bacon to the present time. Mr. Balfour is a Scot by birth, but is related by blood to the English Cecils, who have been Earls or Marquises of Salisbury since 1605. He is a nephew of the third Marquis of Salisbury, commonly known as Lord Salisbury, the great Conservative Prime Minister who succeeded Gladstone as Premier in 1885.

Mr. Balfour began his English political life at an early age, as is so often the case among the gentry of England. He was born in 1848, went to Eton, was graduated from Cambridge University, and became a Member of Parliament in 1874 at the age of twenty-six. His rise in administrative office was steady and distinguished. He began by being private secretary for his uncle, Lord Salisbury, when the latter was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He finally became Prime Minister in 1902, and served in that capacity as a representative of the Conservative party for three years. He is now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the coalition Cabinet of which Mr. Lloyd George is Prime Minister.

But Mr. Balfour has not merely devoted himself to politics. He has been a student, a scholar, and an educationist. At thirty-eight years of age he became Lord Rector of St. Andrews University and Vice-President of the Educational Council for Scotland. He has been a member of the Governing Board of London University, Rector of Glasgow University, and Chancellor of Edinburgh University. In literature and scholarship his special department is that of metaphysical philosophy. Two of his books, "A Defense of Philosophic Doubt" and "The Foundations of Belief," have a reputation throughout the English-speaking world.

Although Mr. Balfour is a statesman, a scholar, and a gentleman of high rank, he is by no means a "highbrow." He has athletic, or at least outdoor, tastes, being a golfer of no mean reputation, and has been President of the National Cyclists' Union. He is a man of quiet and, as may well be supposed from the brief record of his life given above, of cultivated tastes. But he is simple and friendly in his manner, like all well-bred English gentlemen, and he has a quiet but genial wit, which is perhaps characteristic of the Cecils.

A good illustration of this Cecil wit is found in a story which Lord George Hamilton tells in his recently published and delightful volume of "Reminiscences." Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour's uncle, was once giving a small dinner party at Hatfield House, his country home near London. One of the guests was an old-fashioned country squire, a neighbor of Lord Salisbury, a man of sterling character whom Lord Salisbury respected, although he was not wholly up to date in matters of literary allusion. Another guest was a young whippersnapper of the aristocracy who took pleasure in chaffing and arguing with the squire during the dinner, somewhat to the latter's discomfiture. Finally the younger man called the squire a Philistine. "Philistine!" said the squire, somewhat testily; "what's that?" Whereupon Lord Salisbury, who had watched the nagging with disapproval, leaned forward and said, quietly: "A Philistine is a gentleman who is annoyed by the jawbone of an ass." It is

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needless to say that the young whippersnapper immediately subsided.

Mr. Balfour is a distinguished member of the famous Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, but also frequents the almost equally famous course at North Berwick, which is near his country home in Scotland. When he visits North Berwick, he stays at a small, unassuming private hotel and devotes himself during his brief holiday to the game, to the exclusion for the time being of practically everything else.

A few years ago the writer of these lines spent a few weeks in midsummer at North Berwick, and often saw Mr. Balfour on the golf course, one of the best and most picturesque in Scotland, generally playing in a foursome. Sometimes the veteran professional Ben Sayres played with or against him. Mr. Balfour had the reputation of being delightful both as a partner and as an opponent. His quiet manner, his equanimity, his expert knowledge of the fine points of the game, his respect for the traditions and etiquette of the most traditional of all British sports, his manifest love of the picturesque beauty of North Berwick (which Professor John Stuart Blackie used to assert to be the most beautiful spot on earth), won for him the affectionate personal attachment of every lover of the national game in that golfing watering-place. It would be a fine thing if the President of the United States, who is a devoted golfer, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain could play a friendly match at Chevy Chase. There can be no philosophic doubt about the fact that the courageous (for he ran not a little risk of his life in crossing the Atlantic), friendly, and welcome visit to the United States of this distinguished English statesman, scholar, and sportsman is greeted by every American golfer with a "Well played, sir!" L. F. A.

Storm King Golf Club, Cornwall, N. Y., April 25, 1917.

# THE NEW RUSSIA

## BY PROFESSOR B. E. SHATZKY

Professor Shatzky, who is the lecturer on the Constitutional Law of England and the United States at the University of Petrograd, has come to the United States to encourage and develop social and economic relations between Russia and this country. Before the revolution he was prominent in the democratic movement which bore such surprising fruit two months ago. Not only does he know intimately the leaders of Russia's present Provisional Government, but he has always been an active advocate of a closer *entente* between Russia and the great Anglo-Saxon nations. He was the Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Russian Society, which has for its President M. V. Rodzianko, the leader of the Duma, and for its Honorary President Sir George William Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia, and he has been a member and warm supporter of the Society for the Promotion of Friendly Relations between Russia and America since that organization was founded, nearly two years ago, under the presidency of Baron Rosen, former Ambassador to the United States, who, rumor says, will again fill that position. This article has especial timeliness in view of the proposal to send a commission from this country to Russia.—THE EDITORS.

THE sudden and arbitrary disbandment of the First Russian Duma, which was in session for but a brief period, from April 27 to July 8, 1906, coupled with the bitter experience which Russia endured in the memorable year 1905, has caused many a Russian to become pessimistic. I recall that a year ago last February one of the most eminent Russian liberal thinkers, the renowned historian Maxim Kovalevsky, said to me in a tone full of sadness: "I hate to play the part of Cassandra, but I must tell you that I pity you all. I shall soon pass away; but you, young man, will have to live through the darkest years of the reaction that is spreading over Russia." This shows how great, only a year ago, the faith of even the most advanced Russian thinkers was in the physical power of the old Russian Government. Liberal Russia was facing a problem the difficulty of which exceeded by far that of any other problem in the history of the world. The first and second English revolutions of the seventeenth century, the American Revolution of 1776, the great French Revolution of 1789, all the European uprisings in the nineteenth century, and even the Chinese Revolution in the twentieth century, all took place under circumstances and at a time when the various governments in each respective country were mighty as centralized Powers but were exercising very little influence over the remote provinces of their realms. In Russia the governmental web had been gradually growing, and of late had reached gigantic proportions enveloping and permeating every corner, every pore, of the social structure. The centralization of the Government's authority had reached its climax. There was not a single spot throughout the immense territory of the Russian Empire, occupying one-sixth of the earth's land surface, that did not have its governmental agents. Furthermore, there was not a single phase of the nation's life that was not in one way or another under the influence and control of the all-powerful Government.

The enemy was on the threshold of the Empire. He had partly crossed the boundary here and there. Public opinion was conscious of the fact that any disorder within the country would lead to its ruin. Under such circumstances, and especially in view of the fact that the reactionary forces were ready to fight to the bitter end for their supremacy, it would appear to liberal Russia that the organized strength of the powers that be and the force of inertia that kept the wheels of the gigantic governmental machine a-going were irresistible.

The First Duma had been dismissed in 1906. The power of the Government had been resting undisturbed on the bayonet's end. The Second Duma, the Duma of the people's wrath, had been dismissed in 1907. The Government had remained, as theretofore, in a position which rested on physical force alone, having, in addition, changed the laws governing the election of Deputies to the Duma in a manner that gave the most conservative elements of the country the paramount influence over the election. When the sad results of the system initiated by the Government became apparent in 1915, when the Russian army, owing to lack of ammunition, was forced to begin its wonderfully maneuvered retreat, the question of compelling the reactionary forces to retire from their first-line positions in political life became again very acute. In order to save the country from internal strife, the liberal groups were ready to agree upon a minimum of concessions to be made on the part of the Government, but this was flatly refused. At a private meeting of a few political leaders held in Moscow for the purpose of discussing the situation one of the members of the present Russian Cabinet unequivocally came out against the overthrow of the old régime, emphasizing that at that time it was necessary to fight the external enemy and reconcile one's self with the tyranny of the internal. "Think of the parable of King Solomon," he said, emphatically, "in which we are told how he discovered which of the two women claiming the child was truly its mother. Russia is dear to us, therefore let us not allow it to be split asunder by civil strife. Let us temporarily cede our right over Russia, even as the true mother did, to the Government; let us conquer the foe, and then we shall create a new and free Russia."

This point of view had been formerly very popular in Russia, and the revolution could not take place until public opinion had become convinced that it was impossible for Russia to win this war if the old régime were to continue and always stand in the way of victory, either through "treachery or stupidity." This view-point eventually became more and more recognized in Russia. Not only the liberal circles, but also the more conservative elements, came to this conclusion, led by the force of events.

Guided by some incomprehensible and blind instinct, the reactionary Government had lost all its friends, not only in the Duma, but also in the Imperial Council, among the nobility, and even in the ranks of the Ministers, and within the Imperial family itself it had but few adherents. The majority of the Ministers rejoined their portfolios in the days immediately preceding the revolution only because they could not get the Em-

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peror to accept their resignations. Most of the members of the Imperial family had time and again warned the Czar that it was impossible to continue the old course. Under such circumstances a situation arose in which a small group of imperialists found themselves all alone, devoid of any moral support whatever, amid a hostile mass of people. And it was sufficient to tear off the topmost parts of that machine in order to make it go in an opposite direction. It is understood that political events do not grow, like trees, while people are asleep. It took decades of hard and patient labor, it took thousands upon thousands of workers, courageous, self-sacrificing, and energetic, to lay the foundations for the future structure of Russian democracy. It was due to this work that the great principles of liberty and equality bequeathed to the world by the English Levelers, the American colonists, and the French revolutionists were by this time firmly implanted in the public mind. But it would probably have taken some time for the final triumph of these ideas to be realized in Russia had it not been for the fact that the average patriotic Russian had come to understand that Russia would either cease to be a Great Power or would have to adopt a democratic form of government.

There is an old physical law regarding the equilibrium of action and reaction. Russian liberalism had been facing an extraordinarily strong and obstinate resistance. The slightest concessions to public opinion had been rejected with contempt, and the original limited rights of the Duma had been still further restricted. The independence of the conservative Russian Imperial Council was completely shaken by the appointment of a number of members who would blindly support any measure of the Government and by the exclusion of a number of members of independent thought. Among those expelled from the Imperial Council was Baron Rosen, former Ambassador to the United States, who from the very outbreak of the war insisted upon the necessity for radical reforms in Russia. All attempts to persuade the authorities that concessions would have to be made to satisfy public opinion were of no avail. The Government had become so much estranged from the people that the entire country had at that critical moment come to be practically devoid of any governmental organization. Under such circumstances, the necessity of an immediate reorganization of the Government became apparent. This process of organizing a new government became possible in Russia at the very moment when the "bloodless and glorious reconstruction," as the recent *coup d'état* has been called by Professor Milyukov in the cable which I recently received from him, occurred. So bloodless has this reconstruction been that the world has not witnessed an equally grand and peaceful event since the famous English Revolution of 1688.

After the Duma had been dismissed by order of the Emperor, the outpouring of masses of workingmen on the streets threatened to annihilate completely the Russian governmental organization. At this critical moment the moderate Duma found sufficient courage and energy not to submit to the order of the Czar and to take hold of the governmental organization. At this juncture the moderate Duma authorized its President, M. V. Rodzianko, together with the Executive Committee of the Duma, to appeal to all the authorities, demanding that they submit to the new order. Simultaneously the Executive Council of the Duma appointed the Provisional Government, giving it *plenitudo potestatis*.

The members of this Provisional Government represent the most liberal and high-spirited elements in Russia. The Prime Minister, Prince G. E. Lvoff, long ago earned the reputation of a remarkable organizer, and is a man with high political ideals. He was a member of the First Duma, a favorite of the population of Moscow, and was elected by the people to the office of Mayor of Moscow, a choice which, however, was never confirmed by the Emperor. He was also the President of the All-Zemstvos Union. Prince G. E. Lvoff was commonly mentioned as the most proper candidate for the post of Prime Minister in petitions to the Czar suggesting the organization of a Cabinet that would enjoy the confidence of the people.

Professor P. Milyukov, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the most powerful personalities in the Cabinet, is well known in America. It is difficult to describe his precision, his political skill and tact, as well as the gigantic character of the burden he has carried on his shoulders during the last twelve years as leader of the Liberal movement in Russia. Some of his political opponents often accused him of fostering the constitutional illusions of the people and overestimating the significance of the Duma, whose representatives were chosen in accordance with the reactionary law of June 3, 1907.

At a political conference in Petrograd, during which such accusations had been thrust at him with extreme bitterness, Professor Milyukov answered firmly that the Russians had already acquired a legal conception of the Constitution, and that it was impossible to say, with the reactionaries, that there is no Parliament in Russia, as Count V. N. Kokowtsow once remarked. On the contrary, it is necessary to repeat constantly that the dark forces are hampering the practical establishment of a constitutional régime in Russia.

The latest events have demonstrated the soundness of Professor Milyukov's point of view. It was due to his energy and his indefatigable efforts that it was possible to form a progressive *bloc* in the Duma, whose representatives were elected in accordance with the reactionary law, and in the Imperial Council, which was always the bulwark of conservatism. And it was this progressive *bloc* that laid the foundation for a successful and bloodless reconstruction of Russia's political system.

The Minister of Agriculture, A. I. Shingáref, also belongs to the party of Constitutional Democrats. He is a man who has made himself very prominent during the last ten years. He has risen from the ranks of an ordinary practicing physician in the provincial city of Voroniezh to the position of a man with great influence in the Duma and throughout the country as an authority on financial and economic problems in Russia. He has been given the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture because of the fact that his firmness and energy were considered an assurance guaranteeing the favorable solution of the food problem, which demanded immediate action.

A. I. Guchkoff, the present Minister of War and the Navy, has long earned the reputation of guardian of Russia's integrity. It was due to his efforts that the criminal doings of the former Minister of War, Soukhomlinof, were uncovered. He is also credited with having organized, in co-operation with the present Minister of Commerce, A. I. Konovaloff, the war industrial committees at present working for the country's defense. The magnitude of his creative energy and devotion to the idea of strengthening the military power of Russia is extraordinary.

I recall having once spoken to A. I. Guchkoff in regard to the rumors of a separate peace with Germany, which circulated while Stürmer was Minister of Foreign Affairs. Guchkoff was indignant about Stürmer's projects, and in conclusion said in his usual low and firm voice, "If the Government is seriously considering the question of a separate peace, it will be necessary immediately to raise against it, not only our voices, but our arms as well."

V. N. Lvoff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, as well as Guchkoff and the present Comptroller of State, I. V. Godnieff, belonged to the Moderate party of the so-called "Octobrists," but he has of late asserted himself very strongly in favor of the independence of the Russian Church from the influence of the dark forces led by the ignorant monk Rasputin.

The Minister of Ways of Communication, the Vice-President of the Duma, N. V. Nekrasoff, and the comparatively young representative from Kiev, M. I. Tereshchenko, now Secretary of Finance, are both members of the party of Constitutional Democrats, and are both considered great experts in their own specific lines.

A. F. Kerenski, who is also a comparatively young man, and who is the leader of the labor faction in the Duma, represents the working masses in the Cabinet. In this capacity Kerenski exercises a tremendous influence in the Cabinet, and his presence in the Cabinet is a guarantee that the Provisional Government will have the support of the large masses of the people. Kerenski is highly patriotic and realizes the responsibility which his present position places upon him. He is highly courageous, and will no doubt exercise a wholesome influence over the representatives of the extreme radicals in the Russian Socialist movement.

A new Russia has been born! The year 1917 for Russia means just what 1776 meant for the United States. The Russian peo-

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ple cherish the hope that at the cradle of Russian liberty they will find the sympathy and assistance of the United States.

There is no doubt that among the Socialist elements in Russia there is a certain group which is working for "peace at any price." This group is represented by its leader, Nicholas Lennin. The cables from Copenhagen and Stockholm exaggerate Lennin's power and influence. The greatest Socialist leaders in Russia, such men as George Plekhanoff, Prince Kropotkin, and Vladimir Bourtzeff, have indorsed the war on the side of the Allies since its beginning, and are indorsing it most sincerely now that Russian despotism is overthrown and the nature of the war as a fight between democratic and autocratic principles is clearly seen by the entire world.

Russian Social Democrats led by George Plekhanoff, Russian Socialist revolutionists under the leadership of Mr. Avkxentieff, the Russian labor group led by Mr. Kerenski, are indorsing the war and are very successfully combating the small group of Russian Socialists represented by Mr. Lennin. This latter group does not comprise more than five per cent of Russian workingmen and peasants, and its propaganda is almost negligible and of no consequence in Russia's fight, together with the Allies, for liberty and democracy in Europe.

# SHALL CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BE ABOLISHED?

## HOW PENNSYLVANIA IS ANSWERING THE QUESTION

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

Rabbi Jacob Goldstein, the author of the following article, has long been an active advocate of the abolition of the death penalty in the punishment of criminals. He is familar with prison methods and prison reform, having served for seven years as chaplain for Jewish prisoners in the New York City prison known as "The Tombs," and for four years in a similar capacity at Sing Sing.—THE EDITORS.

ON April 17 last the lower house of the Legislature of Pennsylvania unexpectedly defeated the so-called Tompkins-Wells-Hess Bill to abolish capital punishment. Until just before the vote was taken it was expected by its opponents as well as its supporters that the bill would pass, and that Pennsylvania would definitely abandon the death penalty. "Noses" had been counted, and about one hundred and fifteen votes, including that of the Speaker, the Hon. R. J. Baldwin, had been pledged to the support of the measure. The fact, however, that the Nation is at war, and that a few days before the vote an explosion, supposed to be caused by enemy plotters, killed one hundred and fifty workers, mainly young women, in a munition factory in Philadelphia, persuaded Mr. Baldwin and some twenty-five other legislators who intended to vote for the bill that this was not an opportune time to do anything which seemed to relax in any way the rigor of the criminal law.

The defeat of this bill simply temporarily checks but does not end the movement and agitation that has extended throughout the State. The editors of The Outlook have asked me to tell the story of this campaign and give a report of the social forces that are tending toward abolition in Pennsylvania and the social forces that are opposed to it. In asking me to do this the editors said to me: "We should like to give our readers both sides of the question, but we want you to be perfectly free to express your own conviction."

What are the "forces in the State moving towards the abolition of the death penalty for murder"?

In the first place, there is the strong, if quiescent, sentiment which I believe prevails throughout the States of our Union that the Sixth Commandment is as binding on judges and juries as on the ordinary individual. Then there is a great newspaper in Philadelphia not afraid nor ashamed to take a great stand, to arouse and focus this dormant sentiment on a particular action, to rally and lead all the forces to a particular objective.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA "PUBLIC LEDGER"

I take it that the "Public Ledger" is at least one of the leading newspapers in Pennsylvania, if, out of consideration for the sensibilities of other journals, I refrain from characterizing it as the greatest and most influential journal in the State. The "Ledger" has since January last waged an energetic campaign in favor of the adoption of legislation for the abolition of capital punishment, with the result that on Monday, the 2d of April, the Senate adopted the Tompkins Bill and referred it to the lower house.

When I asked Dr. Lewis, president of the local Prison Reform Association, what, in his opinion, were the greatest forces working against the retention of the death penalty, he answered promptly, "'The Public Ledger,'" adding, "Don't forget to see Mr. Sweeney." When I interviewed Mr. Leciar, city editor of the "Ledger," he spoke modestly of his personal share, but added, "See our Mr. Sweeney in Harrisburg."

#### SEEING SWEENEY

Mr. Charles P. Sweeney, who "covers" the State Legislature for the "Ledger," with all sincerity and earnestness adjured me not to make the mistake of overestimating the value of the work he had done. The credit was all due to the "Ledger," to his chief, Mr. Smiley, and to the editor, Mr. Spurgeon. He did not even wish me to report him in the first person.

Thus I am constrained to content myself with stating that Mr. Charles P. Sweeney is a second-generation American, born in Harrisburg (though only recently returned to that city after many years' absence), of Scotch-Irish descent. In October last year he encountered a thing which struck him as "dead wrong." Now, when a vigorously healthy, clean-living, decently nurtured American of Scotch-Irish descent is faced with a "dead wrong" situation, things are apt to move briskly—as the Potsdam authorities must have recently observed. If you add youth (Mr. Sweeney is twenty-four years old), stability of character (he is married and has two children), a strong desire to improve matters, and the backing of a great journal, then things *do* happen.

Here is the "dead wrong" thing that caused the new movement. In October, last year, the newspapers announced that the local Board of Pardons had refused to commute the death sentence on two boys of sixteen and seventeen—Henry Ward Martin and Ernest Haines, convicted of shooting the father of the latter youth. Sweeney went, in great excitement, to his editor and directed his attention to the case. He was instructed to look into the matter and report. He went to the Jefferson County Prison, where the "two children" were awaiting transfer to the death-house at Rockview Point Penitentiary. He talked frequently with the prisoners, discussed the case with a number of persons in the neighborhood, and estimated that eighty-five per cent of local public opinion, including the Judge, district attorney, and jury in the case, was opposed to the infliction of the death penalty on such mere children. But under the law there seemed no alternative for any of the officials so far involved. In his own opinion, the younger of the two boys, Martin, was mentally defective, and he entertained grave doubt as to the guilt of the older boy, Haines. The latter's conviction was based on the confession of the weak-minded boy, the corroborative evidence being of a circumstantial nature (alleged footprints and so on), which would have had no weight whatever were it not for what Sweeney considered to be the undue importance attached to Martin's confession. All this he reported in a full-page article, and his chief then instructed him with laconic simplicity to "go out and save the boys." Another hearing before the Board of Pardons was secured. A great demonstration of the public opinion in favor of clemency was organized.

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"In vain," says Mr. Sweeney; "the Board of Pardons turned us down." But that did not one whit discourage him. A new trial before the Supreme Court was secured. A conviction followed. Then Sweeney was instructed to "go out and abolish capital punishment." Governor Brumbaugh reprieved the boys and gave public notice that no death warrant would be signed by him until the people of the State had an opportunity through the Legislature of reconsidering the question whether they were willing to retain the death penalty or wished to abolish it.

### DR. LEWIS'S STATEMENT

The Hon. William Draper Lewis, Ph.D., formerly Dean of the University of Pennsylvania's Law School, and in 1914 Progressive candidate for the Governorship of the State, gave me the following statement:

"I have always been opposed, theoretically, to capital punishment. But I must confess that I did not take any initiative in the present movement. The question of prison reform on the lines advocated by Thomas Mott Osborne began to be agitated here about a year ago. The Pennsylvania Prison Reform Association was established, and I consented to act as chairman of its Legislative Committee. I am now president of the Association. A few months ago I noticed that the 'Ledger' had begun a campaign for the abolition of capital punishment. The Association threw itself into the movement. Meetings were held, and we were surprised at the strength of the public sentiment against the death penalty.

"I am in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, because I believe that the only possible justification for the taking of human life by the State would be if its effect was shown to be the protection of life. If I believed that capital punishment had any deterrent effect, I would not be in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. But those who have come into personal contact with the criminal classes, and especially with murderers, whether they are penologists, wardens, lawyers, or social workers, seem to be almost a unit in believing that the infliction of the death penalty has no effect in reducing the number of murders. In my opinion, testimony of this kind is worth reams of abstract sentimental discussion." Dr. Lewis paused for a moment, and then said, speaking very slowly and thoughtfully: "I also believe, from my own experience as a lawyer in certain cases, that the abolition of the death penalty, together with other measures showing a fundamental change of attitude on the part of the public towards the criminal and the social problem he presents, will have the effect of lessening not only murder, but also all crimes of violence."

### THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

Governor Brumbaugh has been for years on public record as opposed to capital punishment. He believes that enlightened public sentiment demands its abolition. He is strongly opposed to the usual alternative proposition—of leaving the option of life or death to juries—on the ground that it is too great a responsibility to devolve on any chance twelve men who may happen to form a jury. Two years ago he vetoed a bill giving juries this discretionary power.

### THE REV. SAMUEL UPJOHN'S VIEW. THE RELIGIOUS ARGUMENT

I deeply regret to say that in my hurried visits to Philadelphia I was unable to find time to interview the Rev. Dr. Upjohn, of Germantown, though I strongly desired to do so, as he is one of the distinguished leaders of the opposition. A prominent newspaper man in Philadelphia thus describes him to me in a letter just received: "As to the Rev. Samuel Upjohn, he upholds capital punishment on well-known Biblical authority. He believes that it does deter men from committing murder. Added to this, he holds that the Maker was thinking of the protection of society when he established capital punishment as a divine institution, and man has no right to question the laws of God."

### MR. RUSSEL DUANE'S VIEW. THE PRACTICAL ARGUMENT

Russel Duane, a well-known practitioner in the civil courts, is the recognized head of the body of citizens, by no means despicable in numbers and influence, who wish to retain the death penalty. A pamphlet issued by him last month summarizes the arguments favored by this party. Capital punishment is deterrent of potential murder. It would be especially dangerous to abolish any legal restraint now in force in a community "composed so largely of foreigners and Negroes." It would be unfortunate to try such an experiment at the close of a great war. Italy abolished capital punishment in 1890, and the result was an increase of murders of over four hundred per cent. In France the "Apache" murders prevented the formal abolition of capital punishment. In England the swift and certain course of law, where the Court of Appeals must decide within thirty days after the conviction, prevents murders. The admirable operation of this system is shown by the recent case of Dr. Crippen. The sentence of life imprisonment is rarely carried out. If capital punishment is abolished, there is great danger of the spread of the practice of lynching. It is as common an error of the sentimentalists that the abolition of capital punishment would result in more convictions as it is that innocent persons have been executed. There exists no general sentiment among the thinking people of Philadelphia in favor of the Wells Bill.

Mr. Duane's statistics and conclusions may all be disregarded. Against his statement of a four hundred per cent increase in murders in Italy I quote the statement of a writer of at least equal authority that in Italy in the decade preceding the abolition of the death penalty the ratio of murders was 16.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, while in the decade succeeding that event the ratio was 11.32 per 100,000, a decrease of thirty-two per cent. At the International Prison Congress held in Chicago in 1910 the Italian representative, while not quoting statistics, pledged his reputation on the statement that the "results of the abolition of capital punishment had been excellent."

Mr. Duane's fear of the increase of "lynching bees" if the death penalty is abolished may be dissipated by the unanswerable fact that in 1914 in the seven States in which there was then no capital punishment (the number is now eleven or twelve) there were no lynchings; in the twenty-six States in which the jury had the option of pronouncing the death sentence there were thirty-five lynchings and thirty-six legal executions; in the fifteen States where death was the only penalty allowed by law there were nineteen lynchings and thirty-eight executions.

### MY OWN VIEW

I am unalterably opposed to the death penalty:

Because the State should act on the belief that all human life should be sacred.

Because capital punishment, even as practiced in this community, is but a survival of a primitive desire for vengeance, and because it is a cardinal principle with the modern penologist that the law should not be vengeful, but consider the evil-doer as one whom it is society's duty to return to the right path, following good Biblical precedent: "*For I desire not the death of the sinner, but that he should turn from his evil ways and live.*"

Because the death penalty is irrevocable. Mistakes cannot be rectified. And many mistakes have occurred. I myself have seen an innocent man go to the electric chair despite my almost frantic attempts to save him. No human tribunal can be infallible, yet none but an *in*fallible tribunal can be intrusted with the tremendous power of inflicting death.

Because, regarded as a deterrent or a punishment, it is a failure. The vilest criminal goes to his death sure of the sympathy of every human being he meets, surer still of the admiration he evokes from the only class in society whose opinion he values.

Because the halo of false glory which surrounds the brow of the man who has "gamely" gone to his death is an incitement to weak-minded admirers to emulate his crime.

Because the punishment, the suffering, and the degradation fall upon the innocent surviving relations of the murderer.

Because public sentiment is so strongly opposed to putting a human being to death that our best citizens are averse to serving on juries in capital cases.

The only cogent and valid argument which I have encountered in support of the retention of the death penalty is that under our political conditions murderers would be pardoned out too freely and too early if they happen to possess political, social, or financial influence. I regard this danger as so real that I am in favor of the infliction of a rigorous, inexorable, and irrevocable sentence of imprisonment for *life* in the literal meaning of the last word.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN.

Brooklyn, New York, April 22, 1917.

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# THE ARGUMENT FOR A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF MILITARY TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS

## BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES, K.C.M.G., M.P., FORMERLY MINISTER OF MILITIA IN THE CANADIAN FEDERAL CABINET, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH OWEN E. McGILLICUDDY

THE war in Europe has finally brought us face to face with the absolute necessity for a system of compulsory military training in the public schools wherever democratic government exists, and this particularly applies to the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

The basis of all preparation work in the life of any nation should be found in the public school system of that nation, and yet in neither the Dominion nor the Republic has the question as regards military training ever been seriously considered until these recent months of conflict. If a system of this kind had been in vogue a few years ago, it would have saved much time and enormous sums of money during the period of preparatory training which Canada has given all her units since she began sending troops for overseas service.

I am glad to see that the United States has at last perceived that military preparedness is an essential for every wide-awake nation, and I believe that the Republic, as well as the Dominion, should from now on put the greatest emphasis on training her young citizens to be even more efficient members in the Nation's working system.

I know that most mothers have an instinctive dread of bringing their children in touch with matters of a military nature at too early an age. And yet I believe that when all the arguments have been adduced they may probably see that simple elementary training will be an added blessing to the correct upbringing of children, rather than a hindrance to the life-work of the young student. With these impressions in view, let me make a hurried sketch of what, in my opinion, should be a comprehensive course for a system of military training which would be workable in the schools of either Canada or the United States.

### THE CORRECT AGE AT WHICH TO BEGIN

The correct age to begin training boys in simple military movements is between ten and sixteen years of age, because between these periods of time the boy has surplus energy which can be utilized in the open in learning those things about which he has read, and which will employ his attention when otherwise his time might be wasted in something which would be of no use whatever.

The best places for implanting the lessons are in the public and high schools where boys in sufficient numbers can be got together for company drills and limited field movements. Of course, previous to this time light physical drill work with primary movements should be taken up by the younger children from six to ten years of age.

There are many reasons for commencing early universal training. I might instance a large number, but several should suffice: 1. Youth is always impressionable, and if as much attention is not paid to the physique as to the mind the nation will sooner or later deteriorate in a physical way. 2. It is easier to teach target shooting effectively to children than later on in life. One reason for this is that they are keener on attaining proficiency in physical motion than are their elders. 3. I have never known a great cricket, lacrosse, or baseball player, or, in fact, any other kind of an athlete, who did not learn the elementary stages of his chosen pastime in his early youth. The biggest reason, however, is this: that if a boy, or, for that matter, a girl, does not learn at an early age the advantages of drill movements in the open air and the health-giving influence of camp life it is ever so much harder to cultivate these in later years when the bones and muscles have more fully matured and the natural will power has to some extent diminished.

Another prime reason for a national training movement is the fact that, in its earlier stages at least, there is relatively no cost to the country in the way of equipment or loss of time from work of producing units in the industrial world. Then, again, it does not involve any large expenditure for training camps or armories or any of those other expenses which must be incurred in training soldiers when their early training has been neglected. From the standpoint of national economics alone it will readily be seen that a course of preparedness in the school should be very much worth while.

### AFTER RESULTS OF MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

A prime feature which has always appealed to me as being one which was very much to be desired is the effect that an early military training has on the boys who have been given that advantage.

In the first place, it molds them into excellent physical condition, it teaches them the value of discipline, it shows them what can be accomplished by system, it strengthens their memory and powers of observation, it teaches them one of the first and greatest principles of economics—that the whole is only as great as the part, and the part as great as the whole—and it enables them more efficiently to play the part which they are destined to take in the service of their country, whatever that service may be.

Another point is that when boys leave school after having had a course of military training they are better fitted to take part in effective volunteer service at any time they may be required, and it is an old military axiom that you can do more in four days after primary training than you can do now in six weeks with raw recruits.

I know of no better record anywhere for military training than has been shown by the schools of the city of Toronto, where military training has now been effectively carried out for some years. The records throughout the school system of that city go to show that not a single child has ever gone seriously wrong who has partaken of this course from beginning to end. On the other hand, many of the pupils who have taken the greatest interest have made the largest success in other branches of the curriculum.

### TO SUM UP

By advocating military training in the schools I wish to state with great emphasis that I, for one, do not desire the importation to this continent of the Prussian system. The training I have in mind is unlike the Swiss system, inasmuch as it begins with first principles and makes for the immediate improvement of the physical, mental, and moral citizenship of the coming generation. The system would not tend to teach hatred of other nations, but rather would it teach the value of individual responsibility to one's self, to one's family, and to one's country.

Two things are certain—it would most decidedly improve the physical preparedness of children to play a man's part in a nation's service should they ever be called upon to do so, and, what is even better, it would tend to discountenance a foolish snobbery which seems to come into being with the methods which have heretofore prevailed in raising and equipping troops under the present system.

I have repeatedly said, and I state it here again, that if war was forever wiped off the face of the earth I would still advocate physical and military training for the youth of the land, because it makes children better physically, morally, and spiritually, and guarantees in perpetuity the sanity of the nation; it develops high ideals, love of home life, love of country, and a higher regard for the real inherent meaning of the word "liberty."

I have never heard a single cogent argument against military training in the schools, and I believe this branch of our national work should be immediately enlarged in scope so that a more uniform basis of activity along this line could be carried out. It would do more to develop national consciousness than any other thing I can think of at the present time.



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# BANKER AND FARMER: DEALERS IN PORK AND BEANS

BY MYRON T. HERRICK

FORMER GOVERNOR OF OHIO AND AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

EFFICIENT farming requires more capital for seeds, fertilizer, live stock, implements, machinery, and equipment than for land. This the Federal Farm Loan Act ignores; it does not provide for short-time securities or for the use of personal credit.

In every rural community prosperous farmers have money in the bank to buy such supplies, but many farmers—probably the majority—have their money tied up in land and buildings to such an extent that it is pretty difficult for them to command as much cash as could be profitably used in these ways. Private capital could be depended on to supply this need if the farmers were given the opportunity under suitable laws to organize co-operative associations in which they could pool their resources and do their buying and selling to better advantage. That has been done generally, and with great success, in France, Italy, Germany, and other European countries.

My faith in the ability of private capital to fill this field without Government aid has been strengthened lately by learning of the successful efforts made by three banks to develop the farming interests of their districts. The methods used and results obtained by these banks are such notable examples of the application of broad-gauge business methods to agriculture that they deserve recounting for the information of bankers, farmers, and other business men generally.

Two of these banks are in Massachusetts, the third is in St. Paul. One of the Massachusetts banks—the Plymouth County Trust Company—is in Brockton, a shoe-manufacturing city of fifty thousand population in the eastern part of the State. The fact that Brockton is only twenty miles from Boston suggests that the farming in the region undoubtedly tends to the dairy and market-gardening sort. The President of the bank, Mr. Charles P. Holland, thus describes the inception of the work among its farm clientele:

"It had been my theory for some time that the bank's relation to the farmer should be the same as its relation to the storekeeper or to the commercial man, and in order to be of greatest assistance to the farmer I felt that the situation needed an agricultural expert who might be of assistance in estimating the safety and desirability of making loans to farmers. We engaged as a regular employee of the bank a graduate of the four years' course at Massachusetts Agricultural College. His duties were to acquaint himself with the farmers of Brockton and vicinity, find out all he could about their needs and opportunities, and instruct them as far as he might in the modern scientific methods of farming. This man has been given two assistants, a stenographer, is allowed an automobile in which to go about, all his expenses are charged to the bank, and he is told to make himself as useful as possible to the farmers."

The report of the bank's "field agent" indicates the nature of his work. In the first two years of his employment he distributed 569 pigs to "pig clubs," held a pig show, bought 163 head of high-grade and pure-bred stock for the district and assisted in the purchase of other thoroughbred stock, and has pending the purchase of three pure-bred Percheron horses for breeding purposes—a total of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of better stock brought into the community. He directed the co-operative buying of sixteen cars of alfalfa and hay, eight cars of grain, one of fertilizer, and two of lime; and organized and financed a grain-buying association that saved its members three hundred dollars in the purchase of its first three cars of grain. The agent arranged for the building of six silos in the first year and expected to erect many more in the second year, assisted with four farm-building plans, figured twenty-seven dairy rations, made out ten crop rotations, and as financial agent of the bank handled loans to sixty farmers, ten factory hands, and thirty-six boys and girls for agricultural purposes.

This man has under way the organization of two "bull associations" (that is, the bank will finance the purchase of pure-bred bulls in order to bring up the class of live stock) and a calf club of twenty-five members raising high-grade and pure-bred heifer calves, expects to start two more grain-buying associations, and is planning a contest among factory hands to stimulate them to raise more and better home gardens.

This bank also has on its pay-roll a young woman graduate of a normal school, trained in domestic economics, whose task is to give lessons in cooking and home management to the wives of the employees in Brockton's big factories.

Doubtless it is partly due to these activities of the Plymouth County Trust Company that Brockton has the largest number of home and school gardens of any city of its size in the country; that in 1915, in a State-wide contest with thousands of contestants, it won first prize for the best school garden; and that in 1916 it won the first State prize for purity of its milk supply.

The other Massachusetts bank to which I referred is the Holyoke National. Holyoke gets valuable hydraulic power from the Connecticut River, and many of its fifty thousand people are employed in the paper or textile industries on which the prosperity of the city chiefly depends. But it is also the center of a flourishing agricultural district, for the Connecticut Valley is the most fertile part of Massachusetts. Tobacco and onions grow well in its rich, deep soil, and dairymen find ready markets for their products in near-by cities. With good soil and good transportation to ready markets, the Connecticut Valley has many advantages for the experiment in better farming that the Holyoke National Bank is helping to promote.

This experiment is best described in the words of the President of the bank, Mr. George C. Gill. He says:

"Our plan is simply using a little common sense in our banking relations with the farmer, and placing his business upon the same level with any commercial or manufacturing business. The farmer's account is, of course, usually smaller in volume than the ordinary commercial or manufacturing account, but it is on a par with the average small merchant or shop, with the advantage to the bank that we can always see the farmer's assets as far as the bank is concerned; and during the growing season we can always make an inspection of the crop and calculate upon the harvest. I do not know of any other class of borrowers with whom an inventory of the assets can be made by a representative of the bank sitting in his automobile by the side of the road. Our farm manager can visit perhaps twenty farms in a day, and, knowing the market prices, can make a good guess as to the value of the crops per acre; and by counting the help can figure quite accurately about what the net returns should be for each farm.

"The portion of the Connecticut Valley which we cover lies along the river from Springfield to Greenfield, a stretch of about twelve to fifteen miles wide by about fifty miles long. The farms of this part of the valley have gradually changed ownership from the old New England stock to the Polish people, who first came as farm help or to work in the mills, and have saved their money (their rule is one-half their earnings) and finally bought farms. They work early and late. The good ones have no bad habits and are very thrifty. In fact, since establishing this work we have found more money stowed away in trunks, stockings, etc., than it has taken to finance all the farm loans we have made. The fact that we would take one man's money and pay him interest from the day of deposit until its withdrawal, interest added quarterly, and loan it to his friend, neighbor, or acquaintance, has so stimulated our business that we must soon add another man to this department.

"These Polish farmers cultivate tobacco and onions and produce some milk—the milk to provide a settled income throughout the year. At harvest time they usually receive a very tidy sum for the onions and tobacco. We have known one of them to receive as high as twelve thousand dollars for the year's crop of tobacco alone. These proceeds are usually brought to us and



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their obligations paid off or new farms bought. The Polish people are successfully demonstrating to the 'old stock' the way to keep their boys on the farm by buying automobiles, motor cycles, and victrolas to make the home attractive, and, when the boys are old enough and show ability, buying them farms of their own.

"In February, 1913, we engaged as head of our work among farmers a young, energetic, educated Pole. The department was started at this season of the year so that the farmer could borrow from us, if necessary, and take advantage of cash discounts for his fertilizer; or, if intending to build tobacco barns or additions, he could make his commitments upon a business basis and save much more than the cost of his interest.

"Our representative devoted his first year to visiting the farms and getting acquainted with the financial affairs of the owners. When they had decided upon improvements, extensions, or additional purchases, if he approved of the plans, he would offer help, providing they needed it. Usually the farmers have some portion of the necessary money; but if not, and the equity above the first mortgage, if any, is a sufficient basis for credit, we supply it. Sometimes, on the indorsement of a friend or neighbor of known worth, again, a second mortgage might be taken by the indorser and assigned to us as his and our protection. If the amount is not large and the borrower has a good equity in his property and is a good, steady, thrifty man, we take the note with signature of both man and wife. We have never yet made a loss on a farm loan. In most cases the farmers anticipate the due date of their notes and are very prompt in all their dealings."

From this account by Mr. Gill it will be seen that his bank confines itself pretty closely to financing the farmers of its region, and does not go into educational work like that conducted by the Brockton institution. That is undoubtedly due to the fact that Hampden County, in which Holyoke is situated, has a live Improvement League, with headquarters in the neighboring city of Springfield. The work accomplished or undertaken by the Hampden County Improvement League in developing the agricultural resources of the Springfield region deserves an article by itself. I know of no more interesting and promising experiment of an agricultural nature now under way in this country than its project of bringing into touch for their mutual benefit the farmers and the business men of Hampden County.

Quite different from the tasks of these Massachusetts institutions, striving to develop the neglected agriculture of their counties, is the vast work to which the First National Bank of St. Paul has set itself. Through its customers and correspondents it is in touch with the affairs of the great grain States of the Northwest. In the district which it serves are four of the six leading wheat-producing States of the Union—Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Washington.

The Northwest has become a great agricultural section, and the welfare of all interests, both city and country, depends to a large extent on the farm. Wheat has brought prosperity, but the soil, especially in Minnesota and the Dakotas, is already showing the effects of continuous grain-growing for a period of years with almost no application of artificial fertilizers or manures. These conditions and the fact that, owing in part to the decrease of good range land, meat and all animal products are exceedingly high in price, have convinced agricultural experts and business men of the grain States that the continued prosperity of their region requires a more extensive development of the live stock industry there.

No man knew the Northwest so thoroughly or did so much toward its upbuilding as the late James J. Hill. He saw as quickly as any one the importance of diversified farming in the country served by his railways and financed in part by his bank, for he was the principal stockholder in the First National, in which his son is now Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Hill himself was responsible for the inception of the live-stock department in the bank, for not many months before his death he started it by securing as its head an eminent agricultural authority, Professor Howard R. Smith, then Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of Minnesota.

Naturally Professor Smith cannot come in direct contact with any considerable number of farmers in the extensive territory served by the bank, but in co-operation with country bankers he is making his influence felt. He describes his work as follows:

"No one in a community is in better position to do constructive work for the betterment of agricultural conditions than the local banker. It is he who decides largely to what extent money shall be spent in the community for the purchase of live stock. Unless he has faith in the importance of the development of the industry in its relation to increased production and is in position to give valuable advice in a business way, progress is certain to be retarded.

"The work of this department has been carried on along five lines of activity:

"1. During the first year fifteen bankers' conventions in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana were addressed on such subjects as 'How the banker can promote the live stock industry,' 'Importance of live stock and its relation to prosperity,' etc. In these addresses emphasis was given to the presentation of facts and figures to show increased profits with diversified farming where live stock is one of the principal sources of revenue.

"2. During the year seventy farmers' meetings were addressed, nearly all of which were upon the invitation of the local banker in the various communities of the Northwest where these meetings were held. At these meetings methods of production to make the industry most profitable were discussed. An effort was made also to point out to the farmer why it would be to his advantage to engage more extensively in live stock.

"3. The writer served as cattle judge at four State fairs and four county fairs. In addition to making the regular awards at these fairs, judging demonstrations were given and explanations made of ratings, so that those in attendance might get a better idea of what types of cattle within a certain breed will give the best returns from the feed consumed, both as to quantity and quality of product.

"4. A number of country bankers in the Northwest have taken an active interest in the purchase of better sires and other breeding stock for their respective communities, in many cases taking notes in payment. As much assistance as time would permit has been given bankers in making selections.

"5. Considerable information of a helpful character has been sent through the mails."

The three enterprises described are all in the experimental stage as yet, the oldest, in Holyoke, having been started four years ago. It is too early to generalize very broadly on the results obtained, which are wholly favorable thus far. But to those who believe in the capacity of our institutions and our people to solve the problems of National growth as they arise, without leaning unduly upon government, they are distinctly encouraging.

The ideas and methods developed by these banks, with the variations required by local conditions, are susceptible of wide application, for they are based on the broad principle that any plan which will increase the return from the soil at reasonable expense cannot fail to benefit the banker along with the farmer and the general public. At this time of almost world-wide food shortage and high prices, it is not only good business policy but a patriotic duty for this country to increase production to its utmost limit. The United States can make no more important contribution to the winning of this war than the stimulation of food production. The co-operation of the country's bankers with the farmers is essential to that end.

It is to be hoped that the farmers' organizations, the agricultural journals, and the press generally will continue to emphasize the vital importance both of increased production and of conservation of food resources. Abundant supply of the daily necessities of life is indispensable to the successful conclusion of the struggle to liberate society and government from the dark forces that threaten their freedom.

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# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

PHOTOGRAPH BY PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

"WAKE UP, AMERICA!" DAY—THE PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY—"UNCLE SAM" AND "THE SPIRIT OF '76"

Forty thousand men, women, and children marched in procession on Fifth Avenue, New York City, April 19, to "Wake up America" to her duty in the great world fight against Prussianism

(c) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

WOODEN SHIPS FOR SENDING SUPPLIES TO THE ALLIES

A vast ship-building programme, under the guidance of General Goethals, of Panama Canal fame, is being put into effect as a part of the war for freedom of the seas. A large number of wooden ships of about 3,000 tons burden will be constructed for transatlantic traffic, to take the place of iron ships sunk by submarines. The parts are standardized, so that they can be made by carpenters anywhere and shipped to the coast to be assembled

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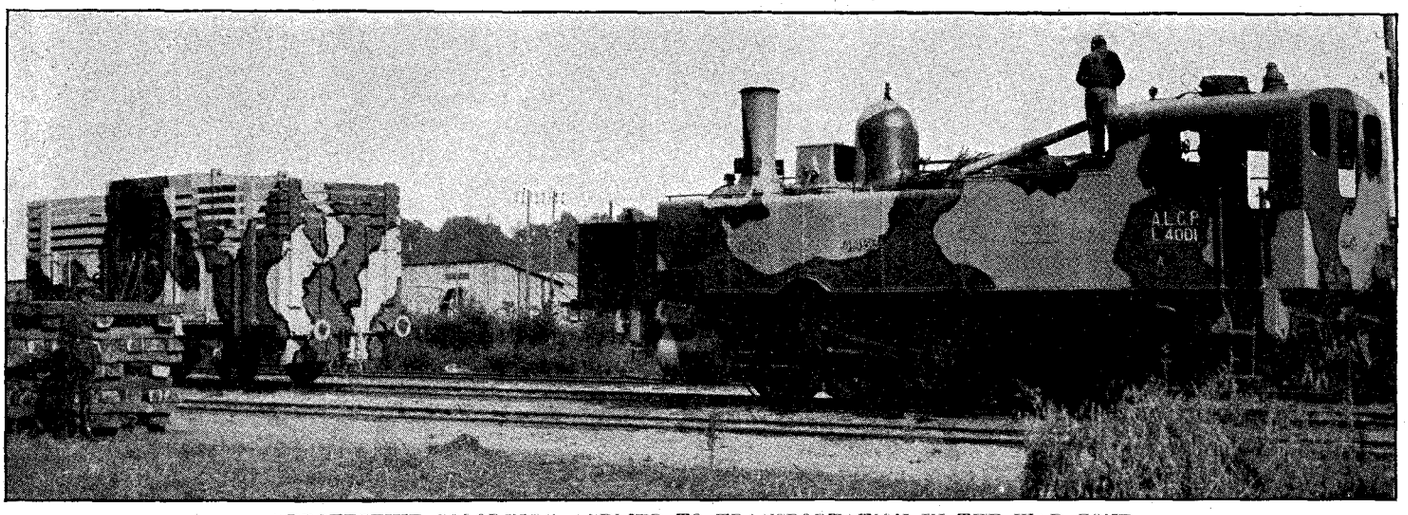
(c) AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Many pleasure grounds, like those of the Country Club shown in the above picture, are to be devoted this summer to raising food for America and her Allies. It is hoped thus both to increase the amount and reduce the price of vegetables and fruits during the coming season

PHOTOGRAPH FROM CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE

England also is using her pleasure grounds for raising crops. The enthusiasm of the Boy Scouts, such as those here pictured digging up a tennis court, is being made use of to render the inhabitants of the island independent of outside sources for food supplies

PLEASURE GROUNDS AS SOURCES OF FOOD SUPPLIES




"PROTECTIVE COLORING" APPLIED TO TRANSPORTATION IN THE WAR ZONE

France learned soon after the war began to discard the traditional red trousers of her soldiers—they made an easy mark for the enemy. She is now imitating nature's method of protecting animals and birds by variegated coloring that breaks up the formal outlines of objects and makes them blend with their environment. This principle of "protective coloration" is applied to the train illustrated above. See editorial comment

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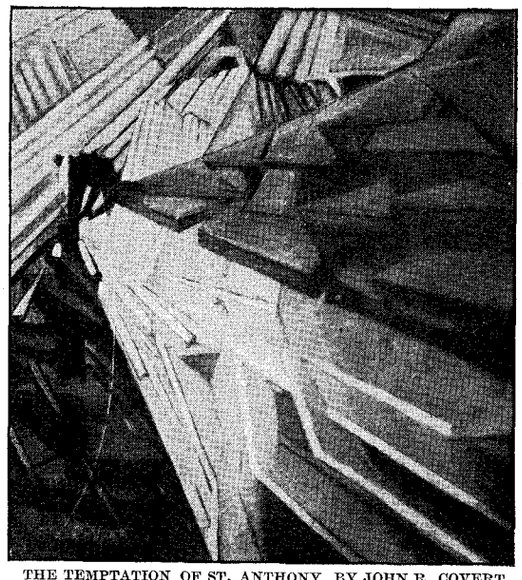
GENERAL JOFFRE, OF FRANCE

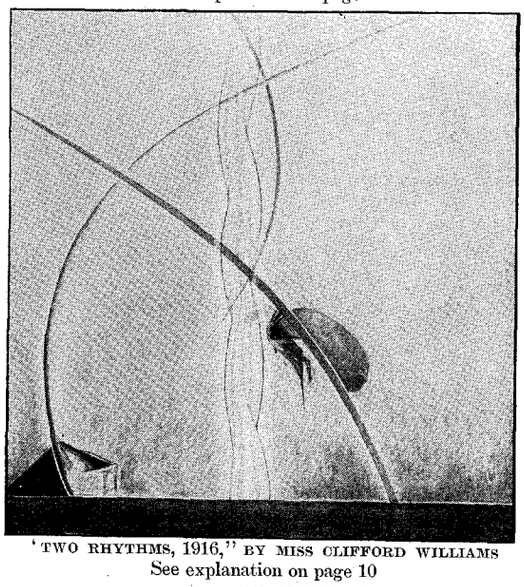
ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, OF ENGLAND (LEFT)
Secretary of State Lansing meeting him at Washington

EX-PREMIER VIVIANI, OF FRANCE

MEMBERS OF THE WAR CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON



THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY, BY JOHN R. COVERT
See explanation on page 8



"TWO RHYTHMS, 1916," BY MISS CLIFFORD WILLIAMS
See explanation on page 10

CHILD WITH PRIMROSES, BY NAN WATSON

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS—SOME SPECIMEN CANVASES
See editorial comment

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# THE ECONOMIC TRIANGLE OF THE WAR

## THE WAR'S LENGTH—THE WAR LOAN—THE WAR TAXES

### BY THEODORE H. PRICE

NOW that we have entered the war, three questions are uppermost in the mind of every business man.

They cannot be answered conclusively, but it may be helpful to formulate and discuss them.

*Seriatim* they are:

First, will the war continue through another winter?

An answer to this question presupposes a knowledge of the German mind and the information or ignorance that no one except the Kaiser and his Ministers can have. There are many reports which indicate that the soldiers and the people of Germany have been deliberately misinformed in regard to the progress of the war.

It is related that moving pictures showing the complete destruction of London by Zeppelins are being exhibited throughout the Empire. A despatch from Rotterdam, in the New York "Times" of April 16, states that "German papers devote columns to descriptions of the starvation which they say is facing England through the unimagined success of the submarines. The people are officially told that only six submarines have been lost in two months."

Other reports say that the people have been encouraged to believe that Paris is in the possession of German troops and that a rebellion in Ireland has made it necessary for Great Britain to send a large army there. It is very doubtful whether many Germans know that the Empire has lost all or any of its colonies, and it is almost certain that but few of them are aware that nearly all of civilization is in arms against them.

The New York "World" is attempting to arrange that the airmen of the French and English armies shall distribute a German translation of President Wilson's address to Congress in the German cities near the western front, and it is hoped that the effect may be to induce a revolt against the Hohenzollern Government.

From the American point of view, the duration of the war would seem to be largely dependent upon the attitude of the German people themselves toward it. They have shown themselves wonderfully resourceful, and to beat them into submission will probably take a long time. That it can be done is now certain; but is it unreasonable to hope that a way to end the struggle this summer could be found if the real facts were known throughout Germany?

Brazil will probably have declared war against Germany before this is printed.

Upon that assumption the subjoined tabulation has been prepared. It shows that over eighty per cent of the world's population, controlling seventy-eight per cent of its wealth and occupying seventy-six per cent of its territory, is now arrayed against autocracy. There can be no doubt of the issue, and but little doubt that it could be materially hastened if some way to get the truth before the masses of the German people could be found. The "World" admits that the airplanes cannot go very far across the border, and that messages dropped from them are rigorously "*verboten*" and speedily gathered in by the omnipresent police. Are any of The Outlook's readers able to suggest a better method? If so, I shall be very glad to hear from them. Human ingenuity has never yet been able to devise an obstacle that human ingenuity could not surmount, and I am optimistic enough to believe that the war might be materially shortened if the German people could be made conscious of America's real feeling toward them as expressed in the President's address, and the overwhelming alignment of the world against them as shown by the tabulation in the next column.

The second question relates to the flotation of the war loan and its effect upon business and the money market.

There is but little doubt expressed as to the willingness and ability of the American people to supply the Government with all the money it may need, but there is a lot of loose and thoughtless talk about this war loan and its immensity. In one newspaper it was stated that the loan meant a per capita burden of $700 on every man, woman, and child in the United States.

This is a mistake. The total issue authorized is $7,000,000,000. Distributed among 100,000,000 people, this is only $70 per capita. Our present debt is only $1,000,000,000, or $10 per capita, and the proposed increase, if it is all issued, will bring the total debt burden on each person up to $80.

In Great Britain the present per capita debt is about $370, in France $360, and in Germany $300. The United States would have to increase its debt to $36,000,000,000 before the burden per person would equal that of Great Britain.

When we come to compare our wealth and the debt we propose presently to create with the wealth and outstanding debt of

THE ALIGNMENT OF THE NATIONS

| FOR DEMOCRACY | Wealth. | Area Square Miles. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | $9,000,000,000 | 11,373 | 7,500,000 |
| Congo | (No estimate) | 900,000 | 15,000,000 |
| British Empire | 130,000,000,000 | 12,745,766 | 437,500,000 |
| China | 10,000,000,000 | 2,169,200 | 400,000,000 |
| France | 50,000,000,000 | 207,054 | 40,000,000 |
| Colonies | 5,000,000,000 | 4,776,032 | 48,000,000 |
| Italy | 20,000,000,000 | 110,623 | 35,000,000 |
| Colonies | (No estimate) | 596,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Japan | 15,000,000,000 | 147,655 | 54,000,000 |
| Colonies | (No estimate) | 110,611 | 20,000,000 |
| Montenegro | (No estimate) | 5,650 | 520,000 |
| Portugal | 2,500,000,000 | 35,490 | 6,000,000 |
| Colonies | (No estimate) | 832,267 | 9,200,000 |
| Rumania, Servia | 1,000,000,000 | 88,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Russia | 40,000,000,000 | 8,647,657 | 180,000,000 |
| United States | 250,000,000,000 | 3,741,828 | 110,000,000 |
| Arabia | (No estimate) | 1,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Persia | (No estimate) | 628,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Brazil | 15,000,000,000 | 3,292,000 | 24,000,000 |
| Cuba | (No estimate) | 46,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Panama | (No estimate) | 32,380 | 427,000 |
| Total | $547,500,000,000 | 40,123,586 | 1,414,147,000 |
| AGAINST DEMOCRACY | | | |
| Austria-Hungary | $25,000,000,000 | 260,034 | 49,000,000 |
| Germany | 80,000,000,000 | 208,780 | 65,000,000 |
| Colonies | (No estimate) | 1,027,820 | 14,000,000 |
| Bulgaria, Turkey | 3,000,000,000 | 1,463,448 | 36,000,000 |
| Total | $108,000,000,000 | 2,960,082 | 164,000,000 |
| NEUTRAL | | | |
| Spain | $5,400,000,000 | 190,050 | 20,000,000 |
| Colonies | (No estimate) | 90,561 | 1,000,000 |
| Mexico and Central America, exclusive of Panama | 5,000,000,000 | 939,600 | 20,573,000 |
| South America, excluding Brazil | 15,000,000,000 | 4,049,899 | 31,000,000 |
| West Indies, Haiti, and Dominican Republic | (No estimate) | 27,698 | 12,500,000 |
| Denmark | 1,000,000,000 | 102,066 | 3,000,000 |
| Netherlands | 5,000,000,000 | 12,648 | 6,000,000 |
| Colonies | 2,000,000,000 | 1,046,445 | 37,000,000 |
| Greece | 1,000,000,000 | 46,552 | 5,000,000 |
| Norway | 2,000,000,000 | 124,129 | 2,459,000 |
| Sweden | 2,000,000,000 | 172,876 | 5,680,000 |
| Switzerland | 4,000,000,000 | 15,976 | 3,700,000 |
| Other small countries | (No estimate) | 2,922,365 | 25,641,000 |
| Total | $42,400,000,000 | 9,740,865 | 173,553,000 |
| Grand Total | $697,900,000,000 | 52,824,533 | 1,751,700,000 |

SUMMARY

| | Wealth. | Per Cent. | Area Sq. Miles. | Per Cent. | Population. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Democracy | $547,500,000,000 | 78.45 | 40,123,586 | 75.95 | 1,414,147,000 | 80.72 |
| Against Democracy | 108,000,000,000 | 15.48 | 2,960,082 | 5.62 | 164,000,000 | 9.33 |
| Neutral | 42,400,000,000 | 6.07 | 9,740,865 | 18.43 | 173,553,000 | 9.95 |
| Total | $697,900,000,000 | 100.00 | 52,824,533 | 100.00 | 1,751,700,000 | 100.00 |



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the European belligerents, the showing is even more favorable to us. Here are the figures:

| | Estimated National Wealth. | Present National Debt. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | $85,000,000,000 | $19,000,000,000 | 22.3 |
| France | 50,000,000,000 | 9,500,000,000 | 19.0 |
| Russia | 40,000,000,000 | 10,000,000,000 | 25.0 |
| Italy | 20,000,000,000 | 2,600,000,000 | 13.0 |
| Germany | 80,000,000,000 | 19,000,000,000 | 23.7 |
| United States | 250,000,000,000 | 8,000,000,000 | 3.2 |

The foregoing assumes that our debt will shortly be increased by the entire amount of obligations provided for in the legislation now under discussion at Washington. As a matter of fact, however, two billions out of the proposed seven are short-time obligations which, if issued, will be redeemed out of current taxation within a year, and for three billions of the remaining five we shall receive the obligations of the Allied Powers paying an equal rate of interest. The net addition to our National debt at the end of the year will therefore be only two billions, equal to $20 per capita, or less than one per cent of our wealth. The interest on it plus a sinking fund that will retire it in thirty years will hardly exceed $10 per capita, or $100,000,000 a year, which is really negligible when considered in relation to the National income, now estimated at $50,000,000,000 a year, or $500 per capita.

It is just as well, therefore, that we should disabuse ourselves of the idea that our Government is attempting such a stupendous piece of financing.

It is big, but in proportion to our means it is trifling as compared with what England and France have done while fighting an exhausting war.

What the Secretary of the Treasury really proposes is:

1. An issue of $5,000,000,000 3½ per cent thirty-year bonds.
2. An increase of the Federal revenue by taxation that will yield $1,750,000,000.
3. An authorization of the sale of $2,000,000,000 one-year notes or certificates that will provide for any deficiency pending the collection of the increased taxes.

The issuance of the short-time obligations is therefore a rather remote contingency and aside from the additional taxation proposed, which amounts to but $17.50 per capita. The question to be chiefly considered is: How can we borrow five billions without bringing about an inflation that is to be dreaded, or a contraction in the money market that will be disturbing?

In round figures, our "banking power," exclusive of the Federal Reserve banks, is about as follows:

| | Total Resources. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|
| National banks, March 5, 1917 | $17,000,000,000 | $13,000,000,000 |
| State institutions, including savings banks, figures of June 30, 1916 | 18,000,000,000 | *14,730,000,000 |
| Total | $35,000,000,000 | $27,730,000,000 |

* These figures included $7,000,000,000 of savings bank deposits.

| | |
|---|---|
| On the 2d of April our stock of gold was | $3,044,309,292 |
| To which should be added Treasury notes (legal tender) about | 340,000,000 |
| Making a total of legal reserve money | $3,384,309,292 |

The rest of our currency consists of Federal Reserve notes, National bank notes, and silver certificates, which are not legal tender and cannot be counted as reserve money.

It is now unlikely that we shall get any more gold from abroad, and it is highly desirable that the new loan shall be placed so that it will not increase bank loans and deposits.

This, of course, presupposes its absorption by investors who can pay for it without borrowing, rather than by banks or bankers who may have to resort to rediscounts on loans.

It is doubtful whether there is five billions of disengaged capital available for the instant purchase of the loan. To get so much money all at once would involve the sale of other securities and a serious dislocation of the money market. It is improbable that the Government will attempt it. The money will be but gradually needed, and if it is paid in gradually there will be no disturbance. A non-taxable investment paying 3½ per cent compares very favorably with taxable securities that yield but 5 per cent.

It seems, therefore, entirely safe to assume that the loan will be largely over-subscribed if the subscribers are allowed to pay for it in small installments. So placed it will absorb their future savings rather than their past accumulations which are already invested.

Under such conditions a subscription would be an incitement to thrift as well as an evidence of patriotism. If the people can be brought to understand this, there need be no doubt of their response.

The third question has to do with the proposed war taxation. The prevailing impression is that the suggested policy is novel in that it implies that a large portion of the war cost shall be paid out of current revenue to be raised by increased taxation.

There is no novelty in this policy. Professor T. K. Urdahl, of the University of Wisconsin, is my authority for the statement that "the Napoleonic wars were financed by England to the extent of fifty-three per cent by bonds and forty-seven per cent by taxes; the Crimean War, fifty-seven per cent by bonds and forty-three per cent by taxes; and the Boer War, sixty-nine per cent by bonds and thirty-one per cent by taxes." America has made large profits by the present war thus far, and it seems only equitable that she should now use some of these profits to hasten its ending.

Moreover, the proposed increase in taxation will add to the tax burden of the people by an aggregate of only $1,750,000,000. This is equal to but $17.50 per capita, which will not be onerous.

The objections chiefly urged against the taxation suggested (which is not yet agreed to) are not as to its amount, but its distribution. It is feared that it will be for the most part levied upon swollen incomes or past profits, and that it will mean a distinct advance in the application of the Socialistic theory to the financial problems of the Government.

This question is too big for discussion in the present article. It must be reserved for consideration after the war. Under cover of military necessity and law, the governments of Europe have been socialized in every direction to a degree that seemed impossible three years ago. All property and almost every activity of life is now controlled in the public interest, and it is hardly to be hoped that America can escape the influence of such an example.

If the conscription of men is to be resorted to, the conscription of wealth is at least plausible, and those who think that it is inequitable will be wise to delay their opposition until the public is willing to give them a dispassionate hearing. The present feeling is that as between dying for one's country and paying its bills, the former is by far the greater sacrifice.

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# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Based on The Outlook of April 25, 1917*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should *not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any* one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: A War Council; America at the Front.

Reference: Page 723 and editorial pages 729, 730.

Questions:

1. What, in your opinion, will the decisions of the war council have upon the duration of the war, the manner of its conduct, and future world politics? 2. Give as many reasons as you can why America should not enter into a *formal* alliance with her allies. Are there more and greater reasons why she should? Your personal belief. 3. Tell what you understand by and think of Admiral Mahan's dictum. Who was he? Mention a number of things about him. 4. Give The Outlook's and your own interpretation of the first sentence in the editorial "America at the Front" (page 729). 5. The Outlook says the *chief* reason for sending troops abroad is a moral one. How so? Are not military reasons of more importance than moral ones? 6. What do you think of The Outlook's plan of sending troops to *Russia*? What good would this do us? 7. After reading The Outlook do you feel more patriotic or less patriotic, more humane or less humane, more "international" or less "international"? Tell just why.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

*A.* Topic: War Preparation—Armies, Bonds, and Taxes.

Reference: Pages 723-725.

Questions:

1. Name and discuss the two main problems before Congress in providing for the American army. (Page 723.) 2. Formulate a careful explanation of the volunteer, the draft, and the conscription systems of raising armies. When and with what success have all these been tried by America? Which is the least democratic? (Reasons.) Which would be best for America now? Would you want any of them to be a *permanent* policy in this country? Why or why not? (See recent issues of The Outlook, any good encyclopædia, and recent American histories.) No American should fail to answer question 2. 3. What is meant by *selective* draft? (Page 723.) Illustrate. Would a mixed draft and volunteer system be desirable? 4. Should those who favored war be made to go to the front first? Be *thoughtful* in answering. 5. Can the individual or the Government determine better how each can best serve his country? An important question. Discuss at length. 6. Should a non-expert military body question the advice of military experts? (In answering questions 1-6 keep in mind delay in preparation, prolonging the war, human sacrifice, and efficiency.) 7. Explain how the North and the South financed the Civil War and with what results. (See Moore, "Industrial History of the American People," chap. xi., Forman, "Advanced American History," pages 467-469, or any other good American history.) 8. How ought this war to be paid—by bond issue, by taxation, or by both? (See pages 724, 725, and "Commerce and Finance" for April 11 and 18, pages 353, 381.) 9. Upon what would *you* be willing to pay extra taxes to help pay for this war? 10. Is conscription of wealth as just as conscription of men?

*B.* Topic: From the President to the People.

Reference: Editorial pages 728, 729.

Questions:

1. How many things does the President say we must do and do well besides fighting? 2. Tell *definitely just how* those who do not go to the front can be just as patriotic as those who do. 3. For what reasons is the question of food supply *for the present* year the superlative one? 4. How is it possible to make our farms, industries, ship-yards, mines, and our factories more prolific if we are going to raise an army of a million men? 5. What does the President especially expect of farmers, middlemen, merchants, and manufacturers? 6. Do you think President Wilson means that Germany will win if we don't help our allies? Would she? If Germany should win, what then?

*C.* Topic: American Traveling; National Forests and Parks.

Reference: Page 726, editorial page 731, also pages 733-751.

Questions:

1. What are the most interesting points made by each one of the writers in the references noted above? 2. In your opinion, what services have they rendered in contributing the information given? 3. Be able to tell what new things you have learned in the "Travel Number" part of The Outlook for April 25. 4. Do you think it is the duty of Americans to see America before they travel in foreign countries? Why or why not? 5. Find out all you can about our National forests and National parks. (See latest World Almanac, the 1916 American Year Book, and recent editions of encyclopædias.) 6. Of what value are these? 7. What are some of the problems connected with our National forests and National parks?

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

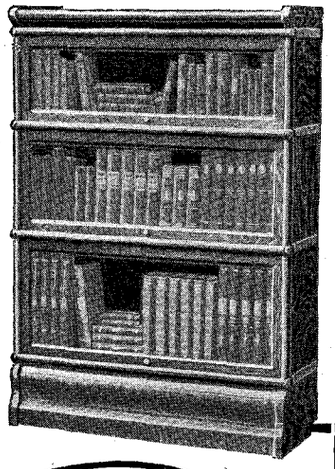
(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. The selective draft system is the only reasonable and democratic military system for America to adopt. 2. If German *Kultur* should be victorious, world culture would be ruined. 3. War is a non-productive activity.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for April 25, 1917. After looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words.*)

Atavistic, exemption, expeditionary force, reserve bonds, feasible, tax, unscientific, retroactive, middlemen, merchants, infantry division, democratic, ikon, subalterns, non-commissioned officers.



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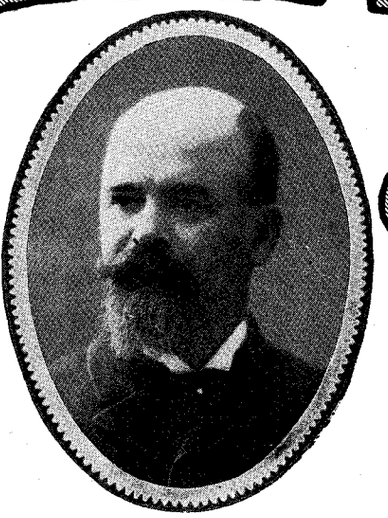

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If you suffer at all from insomnia, always have a piece of my gum within easy reach, for many times it may turn a sleepless night into one of restful slumber.

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## A LITTLE PICTURE FROM PARIS

We have been given the opportunity of reading some interesting private letters from an American woman now working in Paris in the hospital and relief work of the American Fund for French Wounded. In one of these letters she gives a pen picture of an old lady living in Paris who is made of the stuff of which heroines are made. We have asked permission to pass the picture along to our readers. Perhaps some one may like to hold out a helping hand to this fine Swedish democratic noblewoman in her work for French freedom. If so, we shall be glad to receive their contributions and see that they reach the writer of the letter, Mrs. Lee, in safety.—THE EDITORS.

Paris, February 10, 1917.

On Sunday afternoon we had such an interesting time. We went over to the poorest part of Paris, past the house that was destroyed by the Zeppelin raid of January, 1916, to take tea with Baroness —— de ——. She is a Swedish *grande dame* who has renounced her position in Sweden because she feels it is under German domination. She gives all her strength and her little money to help the children of Paris, and since the war no one but herself knows how many old people and sick and destitute soldiers she has helped as well. She is eighty years old and she hobbles along with a cane, but she never stops working. Her shelter is a queer little place in the corner of a large building—a kitchen and dining-room and a dark little stairway to the three or four bedrooms above. Here she cares for eighteen little girls—feeds them, and does her best to clothe them and bring them up. It is wonderful to see her looking after them, and yet she is so crippled she must be lifted into bed.

The whole neighborhood calls her "Grand'mère"—they little realize that she is cousin to a King. Her children are taught everything; in fact, they do the work—cooking, laundry, housework, sewing, and a little music. They sing delightfully little part songs, and when they are old enough Madame sends them to learn a trade—millinery, corset-making, etc.—so that when they leave her they are self-supporting, self-respecting women. When we arrived this afternoon, one little girl was in bed, suffering from a lame back.

Her father had been killed in the war and her mother was not long in getting another husband. As the child was inconvenient, she was put out on the stairs and forgotten. In the cold and dark she finally fell asleep and rolled down. The neighbors found her and brought her to Madame. And so in one way and another she finds these poor little humans and gives them a start in life.

As we approached the door this afternoon the place looked almost deserted. Finally the cook peeped out and then rushed to receive us with sudden hospitality. "We thought you were more soldiers!" she exclaimed. "And we have not another cent. We can't say, 'No,' and so when we haven't anything to give we pretend to be out." (An almost legitimate way of being "not at home.") Madame's own room is a curious place, narrow and small, with one window, and the walls are literally covered with family portraits, frame touching frame, in three rows around the room.

The room contains two or three pieces of old furniture, and innumerable souvenirs sent her by grateful soldiers and the children she has helped. She saw that

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*A Little Picture from Paris (Continued)*

I noticed her belongings, and she said to me: "Madame, my people are with me; my mother's chair is my home." Although she is "Grand'mère" to every one, she is also *grande dame* and reticent; it was only after seeing her several times that she decided I was not there by curiosity.

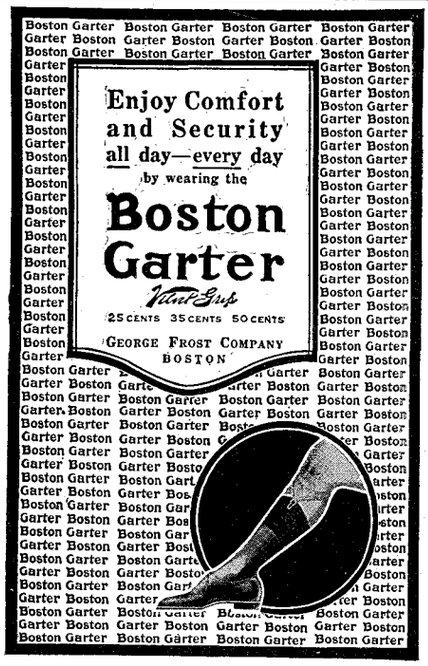
When we drank tea together, we became really friends; she told me of her work, of her determination to keep the shelter for the little girls and a warm place where the soldiers could come and talk to her a little and get the addresses of different relief organizations where they could go for their special needs. The tea was rank and bitter and the bread had no butter, but Madame's hospitality was so perfect that I felt it a privilege to be sharing them with her. Madame says she almost literally lives by faith; and she not only lives, but carries along eighteen children with her—and helps many more besides. PAULINE SANDS LEE.

## GOOD WORK

In the issue of The Outlook for March 14 appeared an article entitled "East Side by Day and Art by Night," which was very interesting to me, owing to the fact that there is such a school here in Hartford, which has been in existence for the past twenty-nine years. This school, the Connecticut League of Art Students, was founded by the late Charles Noël Flagg, and is a self-supporting school, in which the teachers have always given their services without remuneration, and is composed of men without regard to race, creed, or color, who work by day at various trades—sign painters, grocery clerks, mechanics, engravers, errand boys, etc.—gathering nights at the League studio with an earnest desire to study. The courses offered are drawing from cast and life, painting, perspective, and anatomy.

In this way for a little over a quarter of a century, right up to the time of his death, Mr. Flagg taught hundreds of young men, many of whom have made their mark in the world of art and all of whom have been greatly benefited morally as well as artistically by their study there.

ALBERTUS E. JONES,
Director of Instruction,
Connecticut League of Art Students.
Hartford, Connecticut.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# THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

**Edith Bonham.** By Mary Hallock Foote. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.

A quiet, thoughtful novel, largely the life story of an art student of a generation ago, daughter of an artist, and of her long friendship with another girl, whose child she adopts after the mother's death.

**Eyes of the Woods (The).** By Joseph A. Altsheler. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.35.

A stirring tale of hunting and Indian fighting in the forests long ago. Boys will like it.

**Ford (The).** By Mary Austin. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.

California in its oil-boom aspects. The description is clear and strong in its picture of industrial conditions. There are also charm and romance in the life of the young people. The plot and development are not as closely woven as one could wish.

**Gold Must Be Tried by Fire.** By Richard Aumerle Maher. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

"Daidie Grattan" is a girl who revolts against mill life and finds room and chance for development in the strange crises into which circumstances throw her. There are tenseness and power in situation and treatment.

**Light in the Clearing (The).** By Irving Bacheller. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.50.

A story of friendly and homely village life in New York State about eighty years ago, with Governor Silas Wright as the model of manliness and honest public effort. The home life of a young disciple of Wright is delightfully presented. Sturdy American ideals are wholesomely offered to admiration and emulation.

**Louisburg Square.** By Robert Cutler. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

A distinctly well-written story of Boston social life. The people depicted are gentle of manner and refined in taste. A love story holds the interest with its charm, and the personality of Rosalind Copley is fine and pleasing. This is a first book, and one of positive promise.

**Madness of May (The).** By Meredith Nicholson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

A pretty fantasy about an odd and fascinating wanderer who preaches and practices the joy of life, and finds through it a moral tonic for troubled and conscience-stricken fellow-men.

**Magpie's Nest (The).** By Isabel Paterson. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.40.

Like the author's first novel, "The Shadow Riders," this story of Canada's Northwest and New York City is unusual in the clever and often witty turns of the talk. There are several real people in the book, people worth knowing and listening to, and Hope Fielding's singular adventures in her search for happiness are well told.

**Peter Sanders, Retired.** By Gordon Hall Gerould. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

Mr. Sanders, the retired keeper of a gambling-house (retired under the threats of a politically ambitious district attorney), is a perfect gentleman, a collector of rare books, and generally a refined and quiet soul. He becomes for a time a man without a country, mourns his evil fame, and helps his fellow-man. The story is well written and gently humorous. The resemblance of Mr. Sanders to a noted New York gambler lately deceased is striking.

**Petunia.** By Mrs. George Wemyss. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

A new story by the author of "Jaunty in Charge."

**Sea Plunder.** By H. De Vere Stacpoole. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.30.

The adventures of a pair of sea-scamps and freebooters who try for fortune in vain by means which are piratical or close to it, and then stumble on wealth by bare luck.

**Undertow.** By Kathleen Norris. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.25.

A story of extravagant living, with wise incentive toward common sense for young married people.

BIOGRAPHY

**Autobiography of a Super-Tramp (The).** By William H. Davies. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

Before the author became known in England as a poet (largely because of Bernard Shaw's appreciation) he tramped over America and Canada, crossed the ocean as a cattleman, and was a real, not make-believe, "hobo." His experiences are told realistically, but would be better for judicious condensation.

**Leonard Wood, Prophet of Preparedness.** By Isaac F. Marcosson. The John Lane Company, New York. 75c.

The first thought on taking up this volume and the last on finishing it is, "Why is it so short?" It was doubtless designedly short; it is really twice as effective as it would have been had it been twice as long. We have here the story of a life full of variety of episode, but also full of resolute devotion to loftiness of principle and efficiency of method. In particular, what Lord Roberts was to England Leonard Wood has been to this country. As England has sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money because her Government did not listen to Roberts, so we stand to sacrifice because our Government has not listened to Wood. Leonard Wood's service, however, like Earl Roberts's, has been far wider than merely to stimulate military preparedness. Both men have stimulated general manliness. Of both men Mr. Roosevelt's words regarding General Wood could be used, for such characters combine "the qualities of entire manliness with entire uprightness and cleanliness of character." What General Wood has lived and preached and achieved is, as the author of this book declares, "merely democracy translated into terms of civil and soldierly performance." And if we are ever to achieve true Nationalism, solidarity, and self-respect, it will be because men like Wood have warned us, as he has warned, that "we are not doing the things which make a people think in terms of the Nation, and these are the things that we must do if that Nation is to endure."

**Lloyd George: The Man and His Story.** By Frank Dilnot. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.

This book, by a well-known journalist and one who has known Lloyd George intimately, should attract the reader's attention and hold it from cover to cover. The particular value of the work is not so much because it describes Lloyd George as a "daredevil" statesman, or tells how he "broke the House of Lords," or how he became Premier, as because it informs us of that about which we know least—that is, about Lloyd George's early days at


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*The New Books (Continued)*

Llanystymdwy, where his early education was helped by a debating club, as it was later at Portmadoc, the neighboring town, where the young Lloyd George went through his law course in a solicitor's office. In these debates Lloyd George laid the foundation for his readiness to meet other men. He will be chiefly known, we believe, as the friend of the poor, and this is the thread which runs through the volume, especially accentuated as to labor influence. It is specially evident now that trade unions have flung overboard the restrictions they had imposed, have permitted unskilled people to come in and do parts of their work, permitted women to take a hand, and allowed employers to increase hours of work. In the coming land reform, too, we forecast the influence which the Premier is sure to have, for "country born and bred as he is, he knows not only the troubles but also the opportunities and the personal joys of the population on the land."

**Recollections of a Rebel Reefer.** By James Morris Morgan. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.

One of the best of recent books of reminiscence, because its narrative has spirit and a sense of humor. The author was a boy midshipman when the Civil War began. The most interesting period of his service under the Confederacy was on the cruiser Georgia, mate to the famous Alabama. His adventures afterwards in the reconstruction period and as an officer in the Egyptian service are told with animation and gusto.

POETRY

**Hound of Heaven (The).** By Francis Thompson. Biographical Sketch and Notes by Michael A. Kelly. Peter Reilly, Philadelphia.

This annotated edition of "The Hound of Heaven," containing an appreciation of Francis Thompson's greatest poem and a brief life of the author, hardly seems a necessary publication. The biographical note which Wilfrid Meynell appended to the selected poems of Francis Thompson inevitably remains the soundest and the best brief comment on this poet and his work.

**Road to Castaly (The), and Later Poems.** By Alice Brown. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

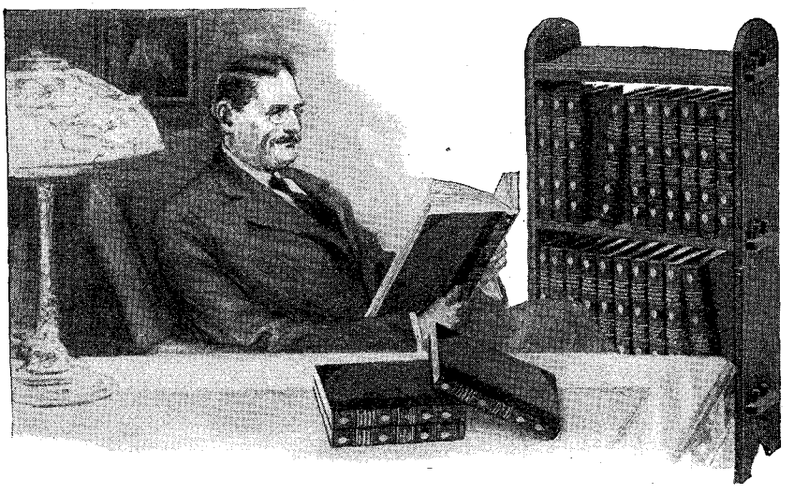
**Journal of Small Things.** By Helen Mackay. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.35.

The reader who would escape commonplaceness, vulgarity, or false sentiment might do worse than to take up this book of description of France in war time. The vignettes are individual and intimate; they are all concerned with the seemingly little things of life. But as little things often cluster about a big tragedy and define it, so do these. And as little things often reveal all the quality to a great experience, so do these.

WAR BOOKS

**Campaign Diary of a French Officer.** By Sous-Lieutenant René Nicolas of the French Infantry. Translated by Katharine Babbitt. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.

This is the day of little war books, well printed, light to the hand, appealing to heart and mind, and worth keeping—books like "Mademoiselle Miss" and "A Volunteer Poilu." And now we have this diary, translated verbatim, from Champagne and Artois, a diary graphically unfinished as to form of phrase, for, as the author asks, "How shall one point phrases to the tune of grapeshot?" He who would gain an idea, not only of what war means, but of what France means to those who love her, should read this book.

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## FLOUR BARRELS AND SPRING SUITS

Now that we have taken up the Kaiser's gauntlet, it seems that some of Mr. Britling's experiences are being repeated over here. For instance, some of my near neighbors have been buying flour by the barrel and sugar by the bag for fear of a possible shortage or rise in price.

As a matter of mass psychology doubtless this phase of short-sightedness (they think it far-sightedness) is rather general. It calls for prompt attention. Any intelligent child possesses sufficient knowledge of economics to know that such abnormal buyin for the private kitchens throughout the country must result in increased prices, the very evil the danger of which prompted the purchases. The child, however, may not think deeply enough to realize that excessive buying by the moderately prosperous may mean enforced abstinence for the poor and a shortage for the Allies, our Allies.

At a time when our President is urging all producers to increase their output and consumers to practice economy it would seem that intelligent people might understand that it is as important to refrain from panicky buying of necessaries as to curtail expenditures for luxuries.

Another bad practice in such a crisis is that the ladies are buying the inevitable spring suits, though many of them have suits from last season that are as good as new. The only difference is that they are not quite to the taste of the New York designers. Would it be asking too much of the Warwicks of fashion to select a monarch that could retain his throne at least through the present war?


MAX SOUBY,
Department of History,
Middle Tennessee State Normal.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee.


## A PRAYER FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THIS WAR

With every nation praying for itself, there may be some doubt as to just how far it is desirable to imitate them. If we are to add our petition to theirs, may I suggest some such form as the inclosed?

O God, who hast implanted in our hearts love of liberty and hatred of oppression and cruelty, strengthen in us this love and hatred. Grant that we may so bear ourselves that other nations may know that we have entered this war from no sordid or unworthy motives. Cover with shame any who seek to gain material wealth from the suffering of the world. Help us to realize more and more strongly that we are fighting for humanity against inhumanity, for civilization against barbarism, for liberty against despotism, in order that we may fight with the good courage that is due to a noble cause. Deliver us from the hypocrisy of calling cowardice Christianity, and of cloaking fear of personal peril or loss with the pretense of devotion to thee. Save us from the temptation of an ignoble peace, content with temporary cessation from strife. Enable us to do our duty to thee and our country so that we may give our lives, if need be, without fear of the present or the future. Keep from our minds any thought of surrender or retreat, or even of parley, until the evil spirit which teaches that might makes right has been destroyed and peace has been finally established in the world nevermore to be broken by the clash of war.—Amen.


JOHN H. HOPKINS.
Rochester, New York.


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## WAR AND DRINK

In your issue of April 11 there is an editorial containing the following statement:

"The experience of Russia and France, where vodka and absinthe, respectively, have been prohibited, shows that the rigid exclusion of beverages containing a considerable proportion of alcohol rids the community of its most dangerous element—its drunkards. It is not so easy to get drunk on light wines and beers, which contain a comparatively small and innocuous proportion."

With regard to the situation in Russia, perhaps your statement needs amendment. The Czar prohibited vodka, but the Government allowed towns that wished to to prohibit wine and beer, and most of them did so—about ninety per cent.

As to the intoxicating qualities of light liquors, I believe that the experience of many communities proves the contrary of your assertion. Massachusetts tried three years of prohibiting distilled liquors but keeping beer. The whole thing failed. Lord D'Abernon, of the British Board of Control, had an investigation to see what men really did get drunk on—beer, rum, etc. (903 cases in all); forty per cent got drunk on beer or stout. Georgia tried a beer experiment from 1908-16. Iowa tried one. Both failures. The German middle and upper classes shifted from whisky to beer drinking about 1848, with the result that they came to drink so much beer that they got, not only drunk, but diseased. In Germany five quarts a day is considered moderate! Professor von Strümpell—Germany's best physiologist—says, "Nothing is more erroneous from the physician's standpoint than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcoholism by substituting beer for whisky."

Delbrück ("Alcohol and Hygiene") says, "Temperance has long been the ideal, and from it men have moved from temperance to intemperance." He says that Jacobson found in the Inebriate Asylum of Copenhagen that six per cent of the patients there for delirium tremens had taken nothing but beer. E. TILTON.


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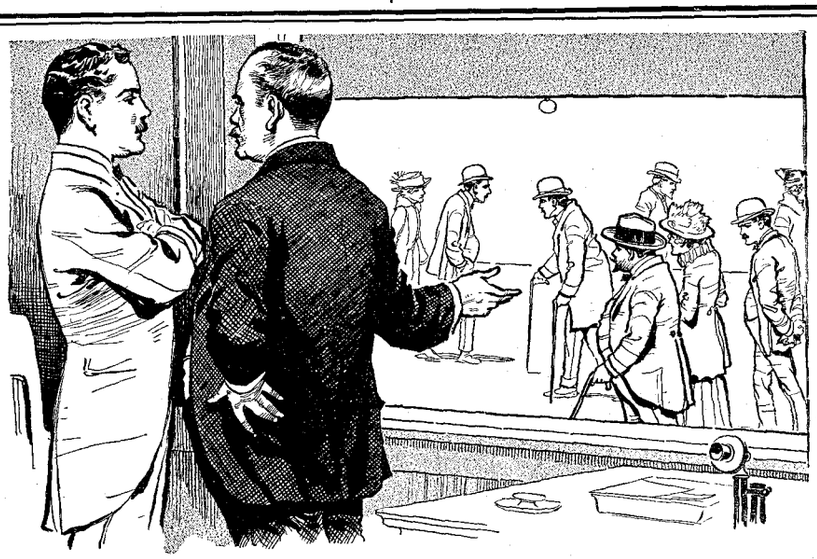

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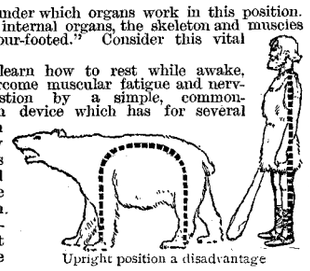

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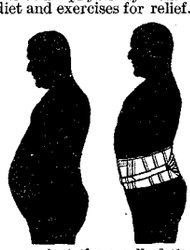
Stop depending on drugs, diet and exercises for relief. Don't waste your vital energy. Use this mechanical muscle which never tires, never aches and never for one instant relaxes its strengthening, helping support.



**Try this Experiment**

Loosen your clothes and then, while in a standing position, have someone place the left hand, with the fingers wide apart, firmly on the lower abdomen in a "lifting" position; at the same time place the right hand, with the fingers straight out but close together, against the small of the back, exerting the same "lift." Note the relief and the sense of vitalizing comfort which passes through the sensitive, burdened organs.

Surgeons and physicians have long recognized the benefits derived from manipulation and adjustment. The relief noted in the above experiment comes directly from the extra support given to the tired organs by the mere lifting of weight from the spine, back, abdomen and pelvis.

The Weil Abdominal Belt is simple in construction, light and form-fitting. It aids Nature's muscles easily and without conscious effort, lifting the weight of the lower abdomen off the pelvis, supporting the intestines and holding them in their natural position. It is worn under the undervest or shirt and is always comfortable. The flat coil steel stays—a patented feature—are resilient, non-rusting and light. They conform to every movement of the body. The belt is comfortable and hygienic and can be easily washed. For stout men and women it supports the relaxed stomach muscles as nothing else can, giving instant relief and comfort.

That embarrassing deformity, known as a paunch, disappears immediately and your waist line becomes normal and correct. This one benefit alone commends the Belt to thousands of wearers though it is of itself the least of its merits.

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"If I could not procure another I would not part with mine for $100."

"I owe the first comfortable night's sleep I have had in twenty-five years to the Weil Abdominal Belt."

"It does all and more than you have ever claimed for it."

"I cannot too strongly endorse the Weil Belt for men who suffer the humiliation of a large drooping stomach."

"I feel ten years younger and would not go a day without it."

"My friends all comment on my improved carriage, better color and general physical appearance."

"No indigestion or stomach ailment since wearing it."

We have the originals of these and many other equally strong testimonials on file.

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Examine and wear the Belt first. Test its claims in actual use. Merely fill in and mail the coupon on the right. The belt will be forwarded charges prepaid. You can wear it for five days. If at the end of that time you believe you are benefited and wish to keep it, send us $3.50. If not, mail the belt back. You are under no obligation. Make this test for your health's sake. Fill in and mail the coupon today!

THE WEIL ABDOMINAL BELT CO.
228 Hill Street
New Haven, Conn.

Please send me a Weil Abdominal Belt on approval. My normal waist measure is .....
weight ..... height .....
I agree to remit $3.50 or send back the belt in five days.

*Name*.....
*Address*.....
*City*..... *State*.....

**THE WEIL ABDOMINAL BELT CO., 228 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.**



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*Actual size of sticker*

*(Money back if not satisfied)*

Use them on letters, packages, circulars, cards, bills, menus—*everywhere.* Give some *visible* sign of your patriotism. Small cost. Stick—*and stay.*

**$1 for 1000—$2 for 3000**

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**Now $2.00**

Only $2 down brings brand new Rex (*10 years' guarantee*) built because world's greatest merchandise house wanted a better machine. Typewriter prices smashed! **Write today for "Typewriter Secrets."** Inside facts *you ought to know.*

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# DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present in this department each month an article treating some phase of the country's commercial development. These articles will be educational in character and will set forth in a comprehensive way the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. This department is designed to be of service to readers of The Outlook, and inquiries in regard to industrial subjects will be answered by letter or in these pages. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to the Industrial Editor of the Outlook, 381 4th Ave., N. Y.

## SPEEDING UP MODERN BUSINESS

HOW MECHANICAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN OFFICE, FACTORY, AND STORE

THE old office bore a dismal, discouraged aspect, like an old man who has endeavored to keep pace with the march of progress only to fall hopelessly into the rear. There was dust in the corners; the walls and ceiling were of a leaden hue which suggested that they might once have been white; the windows were dingy and fly-specked. The high wooden desks adorned with a variety of pencils, ink-pots, erasers, and other paraphernalia and guarded by a row of tall, long-legged stools brought to mind Dickens's description of the office of the pompous Mr. Dombey, who "transacted business in the City."

Large, formidable-looking ledgers were piled high, the ink-bespattered floor was littered with unsuccessful trial balances, and a general air of desolation and confusion reigned. It was the first of the month, and a critical situation prevailed. Several bedraggled bookkeepers were frantically adding, multiplying, and blaspheming. Little chance did they have to get home to warm dinners and a pleasant evening's recreation. For the customary monthly balance had to be struck off, and, in addition, the quarterly stock inventory was required, involving the extension, addition, and checking of thousands of stock slips. This quarterly pastime was more dreaded by the bookkeeping staff than the plague, but there was no hope in their breasts of ever being delivered from this state of bondage.

Yet this was the actual condition in many business establishments but a few years ago. The new era of mechanical equipment is now putting an end to the slavery of the bookkeeper, and is more welcome to him than Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was to the blacks. Old cumbersome methods have been discarded. The day of the tall stool and ponderous, dog-eared ledger is past, and the bookkeeper has been led into the promised land.

In any manufacturing or selling business profit comes by getting things done and in keeping an accurate record of the cost of each operation involved.

A more rapid rate of turnover means a greater return on the capital, and an accurate accounting system will enable the manager to cut down costs and eliminate unprofitable lines. The invention and general use of numerous mechanical devices have greatly simplified the work of accounting, and thus made possible greater speed in operation and more accuracy in securing results.

In this article we can give only a very

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*Speeding Up Modern Business (Continued)*

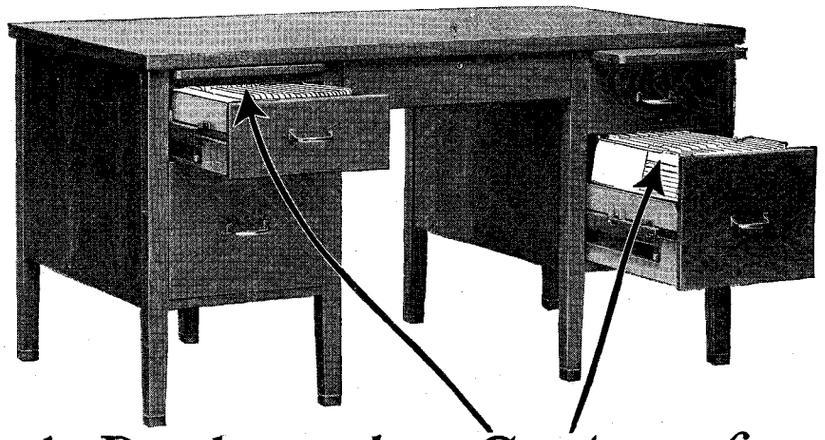
brief review of the more important types of mechanical equipment which are rapidly coming into general use in all progressive business houses. The first machine to appear and the one in almost universal use to-day is the typewriter. A number of patents for "writing machines" were recorded before 1850, but they were of little value, and it is only within the last thirty-five years that the typewriter has really reached the practical stage. The early machines were crude affairs and the typewriting was done upside down, so that the carriage had to be lifted every time the operator wanted to see what had been written. This slowed the work and caused many errors. Then the "visible" typewriter was invented and came rapidly into favor. This style of machine is generally used to-day. The typewriter brought about a new era in business and plays a leading part in expediting all transactions between business houses.

Typewriters can now be secured to write in all languages and in all styles of type. Machines are made which carry two complete sets of type or two different languages at once. Such sets of type are removable and other types or languages can be substituted in a few seconds. These machines will also write in the reverse direction, from right to left, as is done in the Oriental languages.

Just as the typewriter has served to speed up business correspondence, so it is now being used in special forms to secure greater speed and accuracy in accounting. Special machines are now made which write, add, subtract, and audit—all in one machine. Other machines will do all ordinary bookkeeping work through greatly simplified operations. Such machines will actually keep books, post ledgers, make out bills, simplify the checking of trial balances, list daily records, compute figures, and write letters. They permit of application to a wide range of work from simple listing to the most involved statistical reports. The bookkeeping machine substitutes machine accuracy for human error. It keeps the ledgers in perpetual balance. Each day's work is complete in itself. Congestion and night work are eliminated, and the trial balance is secured without trouble or worry.

The actual experience of hundreds of large business institutions proves the great saving in time and money effected by these modern mechanical bookkeepers. A large New York surety company states that the use of electrically driven bookkeeping machines has brought about an annual saving of from $6,000 to $10,000 in its pay-rolls, and given far superior results. The Finance Department of the Comptroller's Office of a large American city employed fifty-two auditors regularly, while seventeen to twenty-one additional clerks would help them out at congested periods. To-day there are four bookkeeping machines in the department, three of which only are continually busy and can handle all of the work except on occasions of exceptional stress, such as pay-roll day. On such days the fourth operator is called in. There are also in this department only twenty-five auditors at the present time. Moreover, owing to the way in which the work can be handled on the machines, the work of other departments has also been lessened. For instance, an entire separate report which used to be compiled for the city record is now produced as a by-product of the work of the accounting machine.

Innumerable applications of the adding

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THE OUTLOOK COMPANY.


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# TOWNSEND'S TRIPLEX

*The Public is warned not to purchase mowers infringing the Townsend Patent No. 1,209,519, Dec. 19, 1916*

**The Greatest Grass-cutter on Earth. Cuts a Swath 86 inches wide.**

**S.P.TOWNSEND & CO.**
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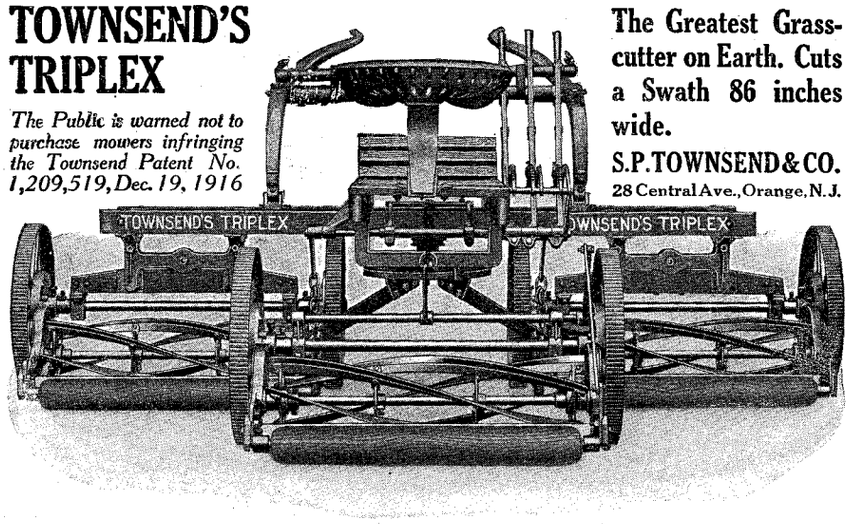


Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the TRIPLEX MOWER will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost.

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horsedrawn mowers with three horses and three men.

Floats over the uneven ground as a ship rides the waves. One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level and the third paring a hollow.

Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime nor crush out its life between hot rollers and hard, hot ground in summer as does the motor mower.

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REGAIN your health, poise and figure. *I can help you.* **I know** I can. Not one drop of medicine.

My way is the *natural* way—a scientific system, combining *exercise, bath, diet, sleep* and *deep breathing.*

In a few short weeks thousands of my pupils have surprised their families.

## 80,000 Women Are My Friends

I have won their friendship and respect because I have made them well, taught them how to *keep* well, reduced and increased their weight, given them perfect figures—all in the privacy of their rooms—and I *have kept their confidence.* May I help *you?*

*Physicians* approve my work; their wives and daughters are my pupils. Medical magazines advertise my work.

These facts are cited modestly—with only a desire to prove that I can and *will* do all I promise. Remember,

**You Can Be *So* Well! You Can Weigh What You Should!**

It is *easy* to be free from nagging ailments. Even the most *chronic afflictions,* in nine cases out of ten, are vastly benefited by my help.

You thoroughly enjoy my simple directions and you feel so satisfied with yourself.

Write to me! Ask for my Booklet No. 24—sent you without charge. Let me tell you all about my wonderful experience! Then you will understand the great work I am doing for womankind and how *I can help you.*

***If you have any of the following derangements, mark an X after it and send to me:***

| | |
|---|---|
| Excess flesh in any part of body | Lack of Reserve |
| Thin Bust, Chest, Neck or Arms | Nervousness |
| Round Shoulders | Irritability |
| Incorrect Standing | Constipation |
| Incorrect Walking | Indigestion |
| Poor Complexion | Dizziness |
| Poor Circulation | Weakness |
| Lame Back | Rheumatism |
| Headache | Colds |
| Sleeplessness | Torpid Liver |
| | Mal-assimilation |

**Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 8, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago**


*Speeding Up Modern Business (Continued)*

machine and cash register have been devised in many and varied lines of business.

In retail storekeeping these machines are continually proving their value in stopping leaks and getting business-building information. The progressive business man of to-day must know *all* about his business in order to meet competition successfully. Many of the most successful merchants have greatly increased their profits by securing accurate information on sales and costs of doing business through the scientific use of these machines. Mr. James H. Collins, in an article in the "Saturday Evening Post," says: "One of the big commercial agencies that compile statistics of business disaster groups all retail failures under eleven causes. . . . Probably every one of these reasons could be sifted down into a single one if all the facts were known, and that one universal and eternal reason for failure labeled 'Guesswork.'" Accurate knowledge can easily take the place of guesswork by proper machine accounting.

A certain manager of a book publishing house insisted that he know at twelve o'clock noon of each day exactly where he stood. He wanted full and accurate information at noon, when the day's bank deposit was made up, on nine distinct headings. His orders came in daily from three different sources, and his mail ranged from 650 pieces to 3,300 pieces daily. Yet by the use of one specially constructed office register, operated by one girl, he gets a complete report on the totals represented by his daily mail under the nine desired headings promptly at noon, and is thus able to regulate closely his business problems from day to day.

In a pamphlet on cost accounting issued by the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Edward N. Hurley makes the following statement: "The Federal Trade Commission has found that the majority of retail merchants do not know accurately the cost of conducting their business, and for this reason they are unable to price their goods intelligently. There must be decided improvement in this direction before competition can be placed upon a sound basis and before we can expect a decrease in the heavy business death rate among retail merchants." The best business insurance is in the employment of the proper mechanical aids to enable the merchant to know at any given time just where he stands.

Another very important group of mechanical office equipment consists of addressing and mailing machines and machines for the rapid reproduction of typewritten and printed letters. Almost every business house of any size maintains a list of customers or prospective customers which it frequently wishes to circularize as inexpensively and completely as possible. The machine for reproducing typewriting or printing can quickly save large outlays for printers' bills or for typists, and at the same time get much speedier results.

Such machines are also used extensively by large business houses for issuing house organs, bulletins to employees, instruction sheets for salesmen, and other matter for house information. The addressing machine is of great value for its speed in printing addresses, and is also a great convenience as a modern card index. The names and addresses are kept on individual stencils which can easily be kept right up to date and accurate, and when run through the machine addresses can be printed at the rate of from 1,000 to 9,600 an hour. Com-

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*Speeding Up Modern Business (Continued)*

pare this rate of speed with the old and laborious method of addressing by hand.

The mailing machine, used in conjunction with the machine for producing typewritten or printed letters, and the addressing machine complete the equipment for speed in getting out letters. This machine automatically stamps and seals letters at a very rapid rate.

Perhaps the greatest time-saving device for the business executive next to the telephone is the dictating machine. The use of the talking machine for handling office correspondence has many distinct advantages. It eliminates all lost motion in the production of letters. The typist gets her dictation first-hand and writes it that way. The limitations of the shorthand system are done away with. The executive can dictate his correspondence at any moment, and thus dispose of his time and efforts to the best advantage. At the same time the services of the typist are utilized to the full. She never has to leave her machine to take dictation, and thus can turn out many more letters in a day. The executive can dictate his ideas on the instant when they are clear and fresh in his mind. He can dictate before or after office hours or in his own home, and thus utilize his time to the fullest advantage. Many other distinct advantages of this method of conducting correspondence will occur readily to the reader.

In most offices and factories little attention has been paid to the time lost in moving papers, products, and materials. Time is wasted waiting for the distribution of the daily mail; the shipping-room is idle while needed orders are held on the order desk; shipments are delayed because necessary parts are waiting somewhere for carriage; workmen waste time waiting for tools or material. Such costly delays are eliminated by various types of interior transportation, ranging from simple wire carriers to extensive Pneumatic Tube and Conveyor systems. Such conveyors handle materials, assemble parts, and convey finished goods in factories; convey requisitions, orders, and other papers from department to department in business offices; safely carry money and documents in banks; and collect and discharge thousands of parcels a day in department stores.

A little machine which has recently come into very general use in offices and by business men has for its object the prevention of check raising. A very large percentage of all business to-day is transacted by means of checks. This has opened up a fertile field for fraud and swindling by the simple means of raising the amount written on the face of the check. This form of fraud has become so frequent that machines are now generally used to write in the amount of the check in indelible ink, and "shred" the exact amount in the fiber, so as to prevent any misunderstanding or alteration of the face of the check. This has proved to be a valuable safety device.

And so, while great advances have been made in our industrial methods, equal progress has been made in the mechanism of enacting and recording business transactions. A general speeding up has resulted, together with a more general knowledge of costs and the elimination of "guesswork." Thus the progressive executive and merchant can meet the strain of present-day competition and achieve infinitely quicker and more accurate results than was possible in the days of the high stool and the inkpot and hand-kept ledger.

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is the wood of woods for this and other interior finishes, the book shown above contains authoritative and reliable directions for applying them.

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"Oh! What Rest and Comfort"

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**Until a little while ago she thought** them unavoidable. If you have corns don't blame yourself too much. Many an old person has had them fifty years.

YET they have done what you do—pared them and used old-time, useless treatments.

But what folly it is when nowadays about half the world keeps free.

The chemist who invented Blue-jay made corns forever needless.

Last year some 17 million corns were ended in this simple, easy way.

Just try one corn.

Apply a Blue-jay plaster in a jiffy. Then forget it. It will never pain again.

In two days take the plaster off. The corn will disappear. Only one corn in ten needs another application.

You will laugh at the old ways when you try Blue-jay. You will wonder why people ever let corns hurt. Please start tonight.

You have suffered long enough.

BAUER & BLACK
Chicago and New York
Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

**Blue-jay**
**Stops Pain—Ends Corns**

15c and 25c at Druggists
Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters



PARENTS are more fully realizing the importance to their children of healthy bodies. The best training for a sound body and a vigorous mind is secured through an active outdoor life. The great growth of summer camps for boys and girls is part of the modern movement for properly combining physical development with mental training.

**Will you send your child to camp this summer?**

We have a complete file of summer camp literature and will be glad to send you information on the most suitable camps for your child. This service is offered free of charge to Outlook readers.

Travel and Recreation Bureau
THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Ave., New York


# BY THE WAY

The chief use of references to the old division between North and South is their employment as illustrations to prove present unity. An incident in point is that reported to us as follows by an Alabama correspondent. "Yesterday," he writes, "I had a letter from a prominent Alabama woman now living on Puget Sound, Washington, urging me to be loyal! The significant thing about this is that her father fought on the side of the Confederacy, while all my kindred were with the Union forces."

Another Southern correspondent says that in his town the court-house was crowded at a patriotic demonstration. After the speaking, tableaux revealed a girl dressed in red, white, and blue, holding high a torch; a chorus of children sang "America." Then a Confederate veteran appeared, holding aloft the "Stars and Bars," while the children sang "Dixie." Next one of our own soldier boys was seen, holding "Old Glory," while the children sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." Then, as a climax, the Confederate and the Federal soldier came on together, waving both flags, while the children sang, "Your Flag and My Flag."

To The Outlook's collection of bulls a reader contributes the following from the New York "Times" of April 14: "In the Washington Heights district the vacant lot occupied by a wooden structure recently used as a chapel . . . was purchased," etc.

A Turkish proverb, according to a recently published book entitled "Studies in Insect Life," says, commiseratingly, "An Englishman will burn a bed to catch a flea." The courage of the Turk in facing the flea, and even worse dangers, with stoical disregard of pain, is humorously explained by the author in the language of a school-boy essayist: "The Turk's courage is due to the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death than if he had only one."

The continual surprises that make the study of human character so fascinating find a striking example in the career of "Diamond Jim" Brady. The hard worker and the high liver are frequently united in the same individual, but it was Diamond Jim's unique peculiarity that, while he was famous as a *bon vivant*, he is said to have been a total abstainer as to alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and even tea and coffee! While his companions in the gay life that he led "after hours" succumbed to alcohol, Brady remained sober and ready for a hard day's work at his desk after the frolic was over.

The absent-minded professor is the hero of another story, this one told by London "Tit-Bits." He was to escort his wife to the theater one evening. She didn't like the tie he had on, and asked him to go upstairs and change it for another. The professor obeyed. He did not return. Finally the impatient wife went upstairs to learn the cause of the delay. She found him undressed and getting into bed. Habit had been too much for him when he took off his tie!

Professor Shipley, of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, in an essay on "Hate" says that he doesn't think the sentiment of hatred as an incentive to war can be effectively worked up with British

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*By the Way (Continued)*

troops. In confirmation of this view he says that an officer recently visited one of the British trenches where some German prisoners were, and at an hour when a "sing-song" was in full swing he was pleased to hear the sergeant in the chair announce: "Item No. 4, Mister Fritz and Mister Moritz will now oblige with 'The 'ymn of 'ate.'"

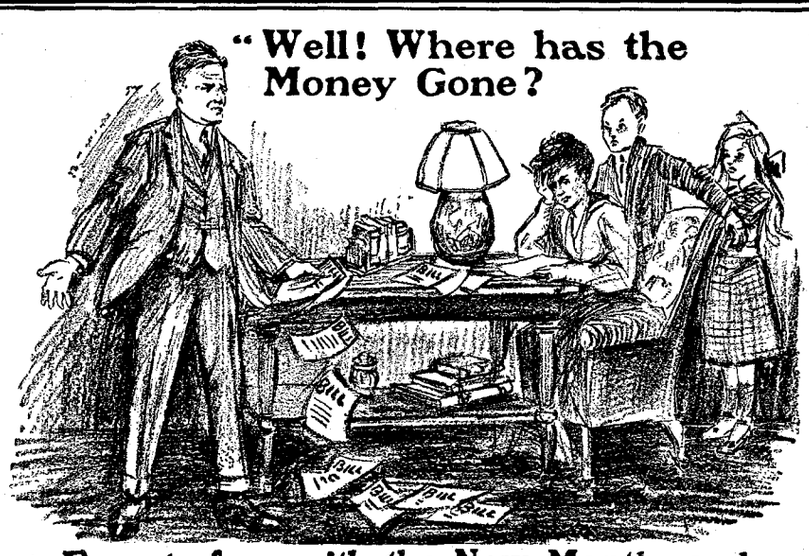
A reader who is a student of ornithology asks whether the position of the eagle's feet in the new twenty-five cent coin is correct. An eagle, he says, while in flight carries his feet drawn up under him ready either to strike or to alight. The bird on the coin, he asserts, seems to carry its feet trailing behind, somewhat like the duck or crane or other aquatic bird. If the Government's designer has not followed a rigid convention in this matter, our correspondent seems to have made a "palpable hit."

The Chelsea Neighborhood Association, which aims to promote higher standards of life in that part of New York City once known as Chelsea Village, running from Fourteenth to Forty-second Streets, between Fifth Avenue and the Hudson River, is planning to take a health census of its section of the city. This census will tabulate the kinds, amounts, and prevalence of sickness, with the aim of establishing a community ambition to overcome by public health work this form of handicap to the welfare of the district.

Mongrel dogs, a writer in "Outing" asserts, are apt to make a mongrel man, by the influence of association, and *per contra* a mongrel man will make even a good dog something of a cur. At any rate, the philosopher goes on, a man's dog may have much to do with molding his destiny. In proof, he tells the story of Peter Ruston. Peter was a bachelor living in great peace with his dogs on his own modest plantation. Enter an Irish setter—a gift. Peter received him the first night into his own bedroom, as a stranger demanding hospitality; fell asleep, as was his custom, while reading a book by the light of a kerosene lamp; awoke to find his dog companion upsetting the lamp; had to stop fighting the flames when they reached his new revolver, which opened a fusillade; was compelled to rouse the plantation to subdue the fire; and was so shocked with the calamity caused by his dog that (here is the moral) "within three months he suffered himself to be married by a spinster lady of indomitable character, who could not abide dogs!"

Queer accidents sometimes happen on the railways. In a recent instance a brakeman was injured by a mail-sack which was thrown from a train. The train was going at a speed of fifty miles an hour, and the sack missed the mail crane, which should have received it, by about sixty feet, hitting the brakeman instead. The Kansas Supreme Court held that the railway company was not primarily liable for the negligence of the postal agent in making a bad throw.

According to Dr. G. L. Wilson, of the American Museum of Natural History, the Hidatsa and Mandan Indians of North Dakota have for centuries successfully grown maize in a climate where this crop has been a doubtful one when grown by white farmers. These Indians have always been especially careful in the selection of their seed corn, and it is stated that seed corn gathered by women farmers among the Hidatsa Indians is now being sold to Northwestern farmers by a commercial seed house.


**Face to face with the New Month—and nothing but empty pockets and bills, Bills, BILLS**

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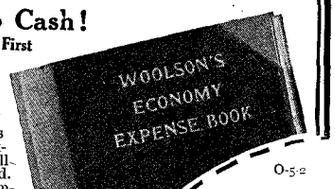


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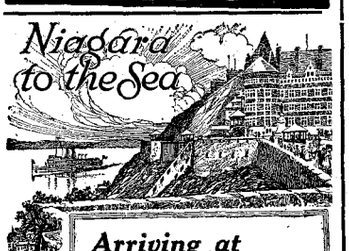


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